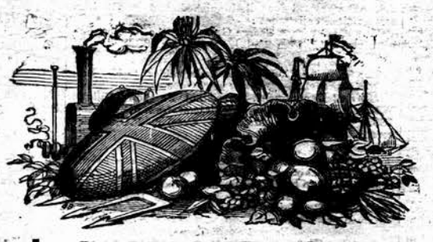
THE Bombay Gazette,



AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,476, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	,, 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
——— including postage	,, 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
——— including postage	,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
——— including postage	,, 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	0 8

The pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Repetition	,, 2 0
First insertion, each line	,, 0 6
Second insertion	,, 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,, 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, Apollo Street, Fort.

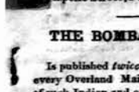
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, *payable in advance.*
Single copy 8 *annas.*
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 *per annum vid Marseilles, Rs.* 2-4-0 *vid Southampton.*

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

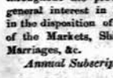
FOR LONDON.



TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 3RD FEBRUARY.— The fine A 1 ship DANIEL RANKIN, ALEXANDER MILLER, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Captain MILLER, or to GREY & Co.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.



THE fine A 1 12 years Ship HER MAJESTY, 1,112 Tons, Captain SEYMOUR, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars, apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th December 1862.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 10th proximo.

THE fine A 1 Clipper built Ship CITY OF CARLISLE, 936 tons Register, N. FENTEATH, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th Dec., 1862. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 25th proximo.

THE fine A 1 Teak Frigate-built Ship COSPATRICK, 1,200 Tons register, J. A. ELMSLIE, Commander, has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars, plan of Cabins, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 10th December 1862. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

To sail on 10th January 1863, *calling at Cannanore, sufficient inducements offer.*

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, 1250 Tons, W. BROUGHTON PRYCE Commander. This fine vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FAVORITE PASSENGER SHIP INDIAN QUEEN, R. JAGO, Commander has excellent accommodation for Families. Apply to Captain JAGO or to Messrs J. N. WADIAS & Co.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamship MORNINGSTONE, R. THESTON, Commander, will start for the above Port on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M. for Freights or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 9th January, 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M., positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kaksparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 9th January 1863.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

TO LET.—A large and commodious Three-storied HOUSE, lately occupied by the British Hotel, situated within the Fort, in which there is a strong stone built Safe for Treasure, and well adopted for a Bank or Mercantile Office, to meet the convenience of parties any portion of the House can be let separately as a Merchant or Solicitor's Office. For particulars, apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, Apollo Street.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—GREAT NOVELTY.—Received from Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, a few MUTTON HAMS.

Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (The Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.

The great exhibition Music Book containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.

McCOMBIE, & WRIGHT.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment

Messrs. TREACHER & Co, Bombay—The Fort and Byculla

October 16th 1862.

Notices.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER SHIP *Margaret Kerr*, from Clyde, are requested to send Boats alongside to receive their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

Captain GALLOWAY will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents for *Margaret Kerr.*

Bombay, 6th January 1863.

NOTICE.—THE CONSIGNEES OF GOODS by the Ship *James Pillington*, wrecked in the Bay of Versawah, are hereby informed that portions of the goods have now been recovered, and will be delivered over to parties claiming them on payment. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS,
Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Cimber*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

Captain Kopperholt will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Agent for the Ship *Cimber.*

NOTICE.—The Ship *Windsor Castle*, W. BROUGHTON PRYCE, Commander, being under engagement with the H. M. Government, to sail on the 10th proximo. Passengers are requested to emark on or before that day. Two or three Cabins on the Poop Deck are still disengaged. For particulars, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SALE OF SHIP "CECROPS" (CONDEMNED.)—MESSRS. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Sale Rooms, the Danish Ship *Cecrops*, of 378 Tons register, (English measurement) built of Oak, and yellow metalled in 1861. As she lies in the harbour of Bombay, together with Sails, Gear and Furniture as per Inventory in the hands of the Auctioneers.

ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co.
Marine Street, Bombay, 3rd January 1863.

NOTICE.—Messrs. OAKS & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, in Madras, on the 15th January 1863, the Wrought Iron Hull of the Screw Steamer *Jason*, 2709 Tons Register, 315 feet long, 42 feet beam, as she lays standed in seven feet water, about 150 yards from the shore, five and a half Cwts.-valuable Engines, Masts, Spars, Anchors, Chains, Wire, Rope, Rigging, Cordage and other effects will be sold on shore opposite the wreck in separate lots.

Madras, 1st January 1863.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents to Lloyd's.

Bombay, 3rd January 1863.

MR. ARTHUR HUSON, is admitted a Partner in our Firm, from this date.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

MR. G. W. HEALEY retires from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility cease from this date.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. PEROZSHAW PESTONJEE is from and after this date, authorized to sign in my name by procuration.

BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA.

Bombay, 2nd January 1863.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. EDWIN HEYCOCK in our Firm, ceased on the 30th June last.

Bombay, 1st January 1863. HEYCOCK & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in consequence of the operations of the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, having been extended to this Presidency, the name of the Company has, with the sanction of the Board of Trade, been changed to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL in our Firm ceased on thirty-first December 1862.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and out-stations for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.
British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

NOTICE.—THE GREAT SUCCESS attending the sale of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT'S PIANOFORTES has led to the importation of spurious imitations. For the genuine article the public is requested to apply at No. 1, Church Gate. Price Rs. 600. Stands in perfect tune at concert pitch, and gives universal satisfaction.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ROSSELET & Co.—Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

Rosselet & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

GAS APPARATUS for private use, Factories, Towns & Cities, STEAM ENGINES, Boilers & Castings.—H. BOWER, of ST. NEOTS, ENGLAND, is the Manufacturer of Gas Apparatus of all dimensions. He has in stock the plant for all sizes from 20 up to, 2000 lights, and he will deliver an order within one month from receipt of it. Testimonials and references to a selected list of 100 out of a great number of Gas Works erected by him in England and various parts of Europe, together with calculations of the cost of gas—specifications—price lists and other particulars, will be forwarded on application either at the office of this paper or to the advertiser.

With coal at 50s. per ton, gas may be manufactured where 50 lights are required, burning for eight, or 100 for four hours, per day, at 8s. per 1000 cubic feet:—the price or this apparatus is £135. With 500 lights burning eight, or 1000 burning for four, hours per day, at 5s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet.—the price of this apparatus is £240. Delivery—free in London inclusive of packing and cases. These estimates of cost of gas allow for wear and tear—five per cent. for capital and three per cent. for renewing plant when worn out. The pipe with fittings for factory use may be taken to cost an average of £1. per light, f.o.b. in London

Although coal is the best material for gas-making yet it may be made from cotton or other seed—peat—bark—wood—oil—in fact, any thing that will burn with a flame.

Mr. Bower supplies cast iron pipe,—lamp columns and brackets—wrought and composition tube,—meters,—and gas fittings in general.

In ordering it will be well to give a plan to scale, of the factory or house, showing the positions assigned for the gas works and of the lights. It is also necessary to state the longest time the lights will be burning per night.

Instructions for fixing and plans, &c., forwarded with the bills of lading.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates prepared for the Lighting of Towns and Cities.

Mr. Bower manufactures Steam Engines—vertical and horizontal—fixed and portable, and executes Mechanical Engineering work in general,—equal to any house both as regards price and workmanship. Boilers—Cornish and tubular—of the best plate and proved to a high pressure. Tanks, Girders, and other wrought iron work. Castings of all kinds from drawings, and at moderate prices.

Terms.—Credit up to four months by the acceptance of a first-class house in England, or 2½ per cent. discount for cash, against bill of lading, on presentation to a London Banker.

GEO. BOWER, Engineer and Contractor, St. Notes Hants, England.

Books, etc. for Sale.

NOW PUBLISHED,

In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 800 pages

The Fourteenth Annual Publication

OF THE

Bombay Almanack

AND

DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs.* 6, *Cash; Rs.* 7, *Credit.*

The ALMANACK will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—The ALMANACK can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

ALSO, THE

Bombay Rupee Almanack

FOR 1863,

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

*** *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two Annas additional, it can be forwarded to any part of India post-free*

Bombay Gazette Office Fort.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTERS, of the Latest Surveys are now available at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

	Rs. a.
Persian Gulf, Two Sheets	9 0
Kurrachee Harbour, Two Sheets	6 0
Point de Galle	2 0
Bay of Bengal	3 8
Coromandel Coast, Three Sheets	9 0
Arracan Coast, and Akyab	3 0
Straits of Malacca, Two Sheets	7 0
Straits of Singapore	2 0
Red Sea on large Scale	3 0

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

Published this day,

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.

FOR JANUARY 1863, CONTAINING.

THE BYGONE YEAR.
Holiday Rambles of a Bombay Clerk.
Schools and Schoolmasters; or How Messrs. Finish, York, & Scott got along in the World.
Corpora Quadrigenima—Calpea to Gaulliar.
REMINISCENCE OF CHRISTMAS-EVE.
Mount Aboo.
Letters on Amateur Acting.
Defects in the Native Character; and how they may be removed.
VICTORIA CROSS—BENGAL ARMY.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Morn among the Mountains.
Reviews—Political Army Matters.
COMMERCIAL VIEW OF 1862.
Monthly Indian Retrospect, &c. &c. &c.

Rs. 16 *per Annum, Post-Free in India.*

Bombay, Chesson & Woodhall; Calcutta, LePage & Co.; Madras, J. Higginbotham; Agra, Manager *Delhi Gazette* Press; Lahore, W. Cockell & Co.

The CHRISTMAS No. (extra) FOR 1862 contains.—Old English Hospitality; Dreams of Glory, by a British Volunteer; A Withered Spring of Holly—A Christmas Story; Holiday Rambles of a Bombay Clerk; How the Girls cheated the Fortune-Teller; indecellum. *Price* 8 *As.*

82, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

PRESENTATION GIFT.

RICHLY ILLUMINATED CHURCH SERVICE, beautifully bound in Morocco, Antique, with gilt-edrims, Clasps and Ornamental Mediœval Covers. The frontispiece is richly illuminated, and is also adorned with an exquisite miniature Photograph of a sacred painting by one of the old masters. The morning Service, the Psalms, and, in short, each Service and the Morning and Evening Lessons are prefaced by a richly illuminated Frontispiece. The volume is enclosed in a handsome Morocco Case, with locket, and lined with white silk.

Price Net Cash Rs. twelve. (12 Rs.)

N. B.—Cash must accompany all orders for this valuable Gift Book, as the price is exceedingly low.

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English. Marathi Hindustani. Gujerathi, Persian Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Maratha Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.

Gospel of Mark in *Modi* one anna per copy. Hindustanee New Testament, new edition one rupee. Hindi Ditto, two rupees.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

28, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "JEDDO."

Great Expectations by C. Dickens	Rs. 5 12
Good Words, 1862	5 12
Leisure Hour, 1862	4 8
Sunday at Home, 1862	4 8
St. James's Magazine, vol. 5	4 4
Punch's Pocket Book for 1863	2 0
Shakespeare's Songs and Sonnets, illustrated	5 12
Our Sailors; or Anecdotes of the gallant deeds of the British Navy, during the Reign of Queen Victoria. By W. H. G. Kingston...Rs 2-4 and	2 12
Our Soldiers; or do. do. Rs 2-4 and	2 12
Poems of S. T. Coleridge	2 4
Pyroteching; or, a familiar system of Recreative Fireworks. By G. W. Mortimer. Illustrated	2 4
A Plain Treatise on Horse-shoeing. By M. Miles	1 8
The Funny Fellow; comprising Humorous Sketches and Comic Tales	0 12
The Rank and Talent of the Time; being a Dictionary of Contemporary Biography	5 12
Select Popular Tales from the Norse. By G. W. Dasent. D.C.L.	4 8
Baron's Essays, and Colours of Good and Evil; with Note and Glossarial index; by W. A. Wright, M.A.	3 8
Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles. By Mrs. Henry Wood. 3 vols	22 0
Black's Map of India	2 4
Instruction of Musketry	1 0
The Lady of the Lake. By Sir W. Scott, Bart. Handsomely bound, and gilt	13 8
The Three Marys. By the Rev. A. M. Stuart	3 12
Adventures of Dick Onslow among the Red Skins. By B. Beaned. Edited by W. H. G. Kingston	2 12
English, Past and Present, Five Lectures. By R. C. French, D.D	3 0
Miracles of Nature and Marvels of Art	2 12
God's Glory in the Heavens. By W. Letich, D.D	4 8
Perils among the Heathen; or incidents of Missionary Life. With Preface by the Rev. J. Bridgeway, M.A.	3 12
Lectures on the various Forces of Militia and on the Chemical History of a Candle. By M. Faraday, D.C.L., &c.	3 12
Life of Joseph Locke, C.E., &c. By J. Devey	10 8
Wild Wales: its People, Language, and Scenery. By G. Borrow, author of "the Bible in Spain, etc. 3 vols	21 0
Recollections of the Conversation Parties of the Rev. Charles Simeon, M.A., with Introductory Notices. By A. W. Brown, M.A.	5 12
Lives of the Engineers, with an Account of their Principal Works, comprising also a History of Inland communication in Britain. By S. Smiles. Vols. 3	15 12
Treaties on the Continued Fevers of Great Britain. By C. Murchison, M.D. &c.	13 8
Annals of the Wars of the Nineteenth Century. By the Hon. Sir Ed. Cust, D.C.L. Vols. 1 and 2, new edition	7 8
The Picture Present Book; or happy Homes for Merry Children	2 12
Famous Fairy Tales. By Alfred Crowquill	3 12
Dean's Dissolving Views	3 12
The Delightful Painted Picture Play Book	2 12
The Child's Famous Picture Book	2 12
Church Services, Bibles, and Prayer Books, a select assortment, with and without cases	

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Books etc. for Sale.

Just published, Demy 8vo. *Half-bound. Price Rs.* 3.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

CONSTITUTING

THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,

WITH

THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT

AND

OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860 In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LATEST NEWSPAPERS.

Punch	22, 29, Nov. & 6 Dec.	Rs. 1	2
Illustrated News of the World	22 and 29 Nov.		1 4
Home News	3 December		0 8
United Service Gazette.	22 and 29 November		1 4
Bell's Life	23 and 30		1 4
Lady's Newspaper	22 and 29 ,,		1 4
Weekly Despatch	23 and 30 ,,		1 4
Reynolds Newspaper	23 and 30 ,,		1 0
Glasgow Saturday Post.	22 and 29 ,,		1·4

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c.—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Stree

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THIRD EDITION.

THE GRIFFIN'S AIDE-DE-CAMP. By BLUNT SPURS. Edited by a Professional Man. With an Addendum on the Education of a Horse. 8vo. Post free, Rs. 11.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Now Ready for 1863.

BRITISH ALMANAC & COMPANION, 12mo.	Rs.	3	0
BOMBAY ALMANAC, 8vo. cloth	,,	6	0
TIMES OF INDIA ALMANAC, 8vo. cloth	,,	6	0
NAUTICAL ALMANAC, 1863	,,	2	8
HANNAY AND DIETRICHSEN'S ALMANAC	,,	0	8

In a few days.

BOMBAY ARMY LIST, corrected to the end of 1862. Rs. 3.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT WORK FOR NAUTICAL MEN.

Just published.

THE LAW OF STORMS, considered in connexion with the ordinary movements of the Atmosphere, by H. W. DOVE, F.R.S., &c. &c. &c. With diagrams and charts of storms. Second Edition, entirely revised and considerably enlarged. 8vo. cloth. Rs. 8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

WORKS OF MARK AND INTEREST,

LATELY RECEIVED.

TRAVELS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA; with the Narrative of a Yacht Voyage Round Vancouver's Island. By Captain C. E. BARRETT-LENNARD. 1 vol. Rs. 10-8.

"A most valuable accession to our Colonial literature. Capt. Lennard gives a vast amount of information."—*Daily News.*

A BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS. By J.C. JEAFFRESON. Rs. 3-12

"A delightful book."—*Athenæum.*

"A book to be read and re-read; fit for the study and consulting-room, as well as the drawing-room table and the circulating library."—*Lancet.*

TEN YEARS OF IMPERIALISM IN FRANCE. IMPRESSIONS OF A NEW RESIDENT." Rs. 6-12.

"There has not been published for many a day a more remarkable book on France than this, which professes to be the impressions of a Flâneur....It has all the liveliness and sparkle of a work written only for amusement; it has all the solidity and weight of a State Paper; and we expect for it not a little political influence as a fair, full and masterly statement of the Imperial policy—the first and only good account that has been given to Europe of the Napoleonic system now in force."—*Times.*

AN EMBASSY TO THE COURT OF ST. JAMES'S IN 1840. By M. GUIZOT, Ambassador from His Majesty Louis-Philippe. Rs. 4-8.

"This volume will be read with more avidity than any which has lately come from the press. It is one of the most valuable contributions hitherto made to the history of modern times."—*Morning Post.*

"CHRISTOPHER NORTH": A Memoir of John Wilson Late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. Compiled from Family Papers and other sources, by his Daughter, Mrs. GORDON. With Portrait and Graphic Illustrations. Rs. 18.

"Dr. Gordon's two goodly and charming volumes we can only speak in cordial commendation. We do not know that we have ever read a biography which has, on the whole, satisfied us better."—*Spectator.*

THE LAST DAY OF OUR LORD'S PASSION. By the Rev. WILLIAM HANNA, LL.D., Author of "The Life of Dr. Chalmers." Rs. 3-12.

"A work which has run through three or four editions in a month or two (sermons), snatched fast as the press can print them by the wholesome interest and appreciation of the public."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, August 1 article, Sermons.

STIRRING TIMES UNDER CANVAS. By I. S. A HERFORD. Rs. 8.

"We have here a light, fresh, simply told story of the great Indian Rebellion. This latest memorial of the Indian mutiny, is pleasing, well-directed, and suggestive of the truth concerning that tremendous war."—*Athenæum.*

ESSAYS ON SCIENTIFIC and other subjects contributed to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews. By Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M.D., F.R.S. D.C.L. Oxon &c. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; Physician in Ordinary to the Queen. Rs. 10.

"Were we asked to point out the work in which one might obtain the best view of the present position of natural science, we should without hesitation fix upon these 'Essays' of Sir Henry Holland.....They give the most complete, the most general view of what is now being done in the circle of sciences, and of the ultimate results to which the several sciences conduce."—*Times.*

PREHISTORIC MAN: RESEARCHES INTO THE ORIGIN OF CIVILISATION IN THE OLD AND THE NEW WORLD. By DANIEL WILSON, LL.D., Professor of History and English Literature in University College, Toronto. Rs. 20.

"It presents the most comprehensive view of the origin of civilization in both hemispheres which has yet been given to the world; and the comprehensiveness of its range is not more remarkable than the precision of its information and the exactness of its thought, in particular departments."—*Weekly Review.*

THIRTEEN MONTHS IN THE REBEL ARMY; being a Narrative of Personal Adventures in the Infantry, Ordnance Cavalry, Courier, and Hospital Services. With an Exhibition of the Power, Purposes, Earnestness, Military Despotism, and Demoralization of the South. By an Impressed New Yorker. Rs. 2-12.

"The Impressed New Yorker takes up his pen to curse the South; but lo! he blesses her altogether. He inveighs against the Confederate States for their sin, and with a whine speaks of their 'demoralization'; but the important facts to which he draws attention upset his own strong accusations."—*Athenæum.*

ROBERT STORY OF ROSNEATH: a Memoir. By his Son, R. H. STORY, Minister of Rosneath, Dunbartonshire. Rs. 5-12.

"A graphic and extremely interesting volume.....The life of a Scottish minister in a sequestered parish—well known to the tourist—is set forth in a series of picturesque and effective sketches, which serve to bring before the reader, with remarkable vividness, a saintly, elevated character, and a career at once singular in its spiritual contrasts and external circumstances."—*Edinburgh Review.*

THE GANGES AND THE SEINE: by S. L. BLANCHARD, 2 vols. 8vo. Rs. 13-8

"Easy and not flippant, pointed and not dogmatic, with interludes of studied nonsense to relieve his graver chapters. Mr. Blanchard has put together two agreeable volumes in which the French sketches contrast curiously and characteristically with the Indian."—*Athenæum.*

TRAVELS IN PERU AND INDIA, while superintending the Collection of Cinchona Plant and Seeds in South America and their introduction into India, by C. R. MARKHAM, F.S.A. F.R.G.S.

"Mr. Markham did not contest himself with merely superintending the introduction of these inestimable plants from the India Office, but, after arriving in England, he went out himself to India in order to search for favourable localities; and the latter part of his instructive volume is filled with an account of that exploration. His work will be read with interest and profit from the variety of subjects on which it supplies reliable information, and the manner in which they are treated. It is accompanied by two excellent Maps and a copious Appendix, containing, amongst other papers useful to a man of science, a treatise on the fobrifugal plants of India from the able pen of Mr. Alexander Smith."—*Athenæum.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Wanted.

WANTED AN ASSISTANT APOTHECARY, well-up in dispensing. Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort Shop.

8th January 1863.

WANTED.—A manager to attend to some Works in Bombay. Apply by letter, stating terms, &c., to X. Y., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED.—An Organist for St. Andrew's Church, Apply to the Moderator of the Kirk-Session.

WANTED.—A NATIVE CLERK. An intimate knowledge of Office Work not so indispensable as proficiency in figures.

Address, (in applicants own handwriting) M. N., Office of this Paper.

Bombay, 2nd January 1863.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

(Army Tailors by Appointment.)

IN calling attention to their

Tailoring Department,

which is now *complete* in its Stock of every Class of *Goods* required by *Civil, Military, Naval,* and *Political* Officers. The great changes which have been made in the Army having been provided for, *Officers* of the STAFF CORPS and the NEW CAVALRY and INFANTRY REGIMENTS, can be supplied with complete and correct *Outfits of Uniform.*

*** *Estimates, and Cards for Self-Measurement forwarded Post-free.*

Gold Laces, Sword and *Shoulder Belts, Swords, Cocked Hats, Chacos,* &c., for Officers of all ranks.

In their

Outfitting Department

will be found every requisite that the Climate of this Country renders necessary, to be worn, viz.:—

Merino Lambs' Wool, and India Gauze Under-Vests, and Pants-Cotton, Thread, Merino, and Lambs' Wool Socks.

Neckties, Scarves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Long Cloth Shirts, and Shirt Collars, in every shape.

Calfskin Boots, with Elastic Sides.

Strong Walking and Shooting Boots.

Patent Leather Boots and Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing.

Of all sizes, always on hand, made in the best possible manner.

Overland Trunks.

Railway Companions, Carpet Bags, and Rugs.

Their

Hat Department

contains all the recent *Novelties* in *Hats* or *Caps*, as well as the *Air Chamber Helmets*, and *Shooting Hats.*

The New Staff Corps Helmet.

Extract from G. O. 16th August 1862, *No.* 855.

"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pugree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."

Bombay, 30*th December* 1862.

THE NEW GLOVE!!!

Received this day a large stock of the

Casimir Gloves

which are now universally worn in London and Paris, being equal in appearance, more durable, and softer than KID.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 30*th December,* 1862.

KID GLOVES!!!

New Stock just received.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 30*th December,* 1862.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!—Just Arrived ex Mahableshwar Potatoes of superior kind, in baskets, each containing four Maunds or Rs. 5½ per basket. Apply to Nesserwanjee Cowasjee Vachagandaly, opposite the General Post Office, Marine Street.

FOR SALE AT THE GERMAN TOY DEPOT, No. 23, Byculla, opposite Nesbit Lane, READING LAMPS, ALBUMS FOR CARTE DE VISITES, &c. &c.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS. FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL QUINDLAN PRESSES, in first-rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tablos.

Brass Column and Heading Rules.

2,000 lbs

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 9th January 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0⅛/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s.0¼d.to 2s. 0⅛/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	217 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paidup.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	96 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	2 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	15 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	90 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	85 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.350 dis. nom.
Khinistone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,800 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	318-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Pittya Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Borstie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 Per Cent.	Transfer Loan	96
"	Loan 1835-36	} 94½
"	Loan 1842-43	
"	Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan		105½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 7s.	6d. to £3 15s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 15s.	0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s.	0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 12s.	6d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China		No enquiry.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (5th January 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 370 to 375
Old Surat	" 380 to 385
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	" 382 to 383
Old Ormavuttoo	" 350 to 355
Old Compta	" 380 to 382
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 510 to 515
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	" 345 to 348
Old Varavull	" 335 to 340
Khandeish	" 330 to 332
Old Pyrtcheer	" 345 to 348
Old Accote	" 360 to 365
Old Mangalore	" 350 to 352

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,485 to 1,490.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs. 6-1 to 6-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat " 7-4 to 7-8
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) " 32 to 33
Niger " 37 to 38 nominal.
Niger quarterly " 27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 6TH JAN., 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 20th Dec. 1862.	From 21st to 24th Dec. 1862.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63	18,790	323	19,113
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	3,276	14	3,290

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 30th Dec. 1862.	From 31st Dec. 1862 to 6th Jan 1863	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
" 1862-63	15,224½	1,973	½	17,197½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	3,138½	151	½	3,289½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 30th Dec. 1862.	From 31st Dec. 1862 to 6th Jan 1863	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	25,563	...	25,563
" 1862-63	11,896	402	12,298
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	21	...	21
" 1862-63	1,906½	23	1,929½

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM DEC., 31ST 1862 TO 6TH JAN., 1863.
Of the Season 1861-62.
None.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Columbian*	425
Total	425

N.B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.
* During the whole Season.
(Errors excepted)
C. J. DAVIES,
Acting Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 7th January 1863.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. 6 " " 5 " "
Do. 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 nor amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

House of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 18th Dec. 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 35, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 Do. at 2s. 0d. "
2 Do. at 1s. 11½d. "
1 Do. at 1s. 11½d. "
Sight at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balances, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable on one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
December 19th, 1862. Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000).
RESERVE FUND Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000).
Head Office—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.
Agencies at Calcutta, Shanghai and Bourbon (Reunion).
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

THE Bombay Agency will commence its operations on the 1st proximo.

Drafts and Letters of Credit granted on the Head Office, Agencies and Correspondents.

Full particulars respecting Discounts, Loans, Deposits, &c. will be published in due course; meanwhile further information may be obtained from the undersigned between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. at Messrs. J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co. 5, Bhorah Bazaar.

T. E. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
Jan. 8	Countess of Elgin	Abbott	Zanzibar.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Queen of England*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Futta Mooberrack*, for Aden &c.
Ship *Judul Barry*, for Aden &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 8TH JANUARY 1863.

For London.

Windsor Castle.—3 cases Bear and Tiger Skins, Framjee Nusserwanjee and Co.

Steamer *Behar*.—1 case Bloodstones, ½ cwt., P. M. De Silva and Co.; 1 box Books, 39 nos. Knight, Mull; 27 bundles Silk, 3,019 lbs., Hajee Tanal Abedin.

Daniel Rankin.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Mooljee Damjee.

Herefordshire.—800 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Mooljee Sewjee; 78 packages Coir Fibre, 1394 cwt.; 63 packages Coir Yarn, 141½ cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee; 129 cases Gum, 351 cwt.; 11 cases Heeraboie, 28 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy.

Annot Lyle.—205 bales Cotton, 717¼ cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

City of Carlisle.—4 cases Gum Olibanum Grain, 7½ cwt., Ralli Brothers.

For Liverpool.

Rosalie.—51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Mooljee Dhanjee; 100 bales Cotton, 359 cwt., Assgul Mooljee; 44 bales Wool, 132 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee; 75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Cullianjee Pitamber.

Protector.—300 bags Galls, 375 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 221 bales Cotton, 73½ cwt., Gangjee Courjee; 600 bags Rapeseed, 900 cwt., Gocouldass Tezpall.

Indian Queen.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadas; 110 bales Cotton, 330 cwt., Pudoomjee Veerjee; 29 bales Cotton, 90 cwt., Ootumchund Muncharam.

Flying Venus.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., A. B. Moody and Co.; 40 bales Cotton, 120 cwt., Narotum Gopaljee.

Scotia.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Mamoolchoy Bhagoobhoy; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Heerjee Jetha; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Sunker Pandoorung; 100 bales Cotton; 350 cwt., Morarjee Jadowjee.

Elizabeth Fry.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., M. B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.; 65 bales Wool, 195 cwt.; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Chutoorbooz Assaria and Co.

Clyde.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., David Sassoon and Co. 562 bales Cotton, 1971 cwt., Cardwell, Parsons and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Himoodass Bachamull; 32 bales Wool, 96 cwt., Kesowjee Arjon.

Palinurus.—225 packages Linseed, 837½ cwt., Mooljee Sewjee.

Sillery.—37 bales Cotton, 129½ cwt., Jugga Ludha; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Sudasow Martin; 64 bales Wool, 192 cwt., Gocouldass Mooljee; 100 bales Cotton, 300 cwt., Gocouldass Madhowjee and Co.

Lord Brougham.—500 bundles Khorasanseeseed, 250 cwt., Tula Morarjee; 9 bales Munjeet, 30 cwt 2 qrs. 18 lbs., Cardwell, Parsons and Co.

Uncas.—725 bags Khorasanseeseed, 362½ cwt.; 127 bundles Galls, 63¾ cwt., Vittuldass Gocouldass.

Fanny Forsyth—50 casks Jingely Oil, 209 cwt., Courjee Jethia.

Annot Lyle.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Khandapa Goolwaj.

Kurrachee.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hargovendass Prangivon; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Jewraz Baloo.

Belgravia.—201 bales Cotton, 705½ cwt., Morarjee Jadowjee; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Kesowjee and Co.

For Hazre.

Agincourt.—225½ bales Cotton, 789½ cwt., Kursondass Madhowdass.

For Suez.

Steamer *Behar*.—22 bundles Silk, 1,491 lbs., Hajee Abdool Hosan Babanee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Columbian*.—25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dharamsee Poonjabhoy; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Noordin; 99 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moses; 343 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 44 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. F. Cama and Co.; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Sittaram; 27 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Camasjee Pochajee; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Esac Sonh and Co.; 45 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 59 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dorabjee Pestonjee; 54 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juggunath Ramjus; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hookumchund Seemath.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Columbian*.—13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jathabhoy Bhoychund; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Lulloobhoy Parbhoodass; 70 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moses; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Bhoychund Vurdhman; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Bhoychund Jeetmulla; 45 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, N. A. Abram; 15 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Camajee Pochajee.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Columbian*.—1 case Silk Piece Goods, 88 pieces, Panalal Gunesdas; 1 case Silk Piece Goods, 90 pieces, Juggunath Ramjus; 1 box E. Saffron, 50 lbs., Hurkchund Powchund; 1 case Clock, M. Rogers and Co.; 6 boxes Sundries, Nusserwanjee Hormusjee; 1 case E. Old Saddles, Kessel, Jamsetjee and Co.; 1 case Silk piece Goods, 91 pieces, Aursookroy Chimonram.

Countess of Elgin.—2 cases Sheraz Wine and Preserves, Steven J. Ceran.

For Madras.

Steamer *Columbian*.—3 cases Piece Goods and Sundries, Cullianjee Soonderjee.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 8.

Cahill, Lieut. C. S. S., H. M.'s 14th Regt., on duty, from Kirkee.
Nicholson, Surgeon R., 2nd G. Regt., sick certificate, from Belgaum.
Kestinge, Major R. H., Staff Corps, on duty, from Surat.
Nuttall, Captain T., Superintendent of Police Sholapoor, on duty, from Sholapoor.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 8.

Brown, Assist. Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on duty, to Poona.
Langley, Assist. Surgeon E. H. R., 5th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Brown, Lieut. L. G., 5th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Thursday, 8th January 1863.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 33rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

1. Commissariat company, as follows, will assemble tomorrow, at 11 A.M., in the lines of the 18th Regiment N. I., to examine and report upon some boxes of Ammunition, damaged through damp.

Treasurer.—Captain Brown, 33rd Regt.

Members.—One Subaltern from 33rd Regt., and Quarter master 21st Regiment N. I.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th December 1862.

No. 638.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 1078, dated 4th December 1862, is republished:—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication in General Order of the following Military Letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 396, dated 23rd October 1862, and of the Royal Warrant and Regulations therein referred to:—

INDIA OFFICE: London, 23rd October 1862.

MILITARY.—No. 396.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,—I forward herewith copy of a Royal Warrant dated 21st June last, in the Regulations attached to which it is provided that promotions shall be made in Regiments of the Line in all cases of a Regimental Major being appointed to the Staff.

2. Having communicated with His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, and the Secretary of State for War on the subject of the application of the Warrant to Line Regiments serving in India, with reference to the arrangement which was made known to you in my Despatch No. 439, of the 12th November 1861, paragraph 2, I have been informed that His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has caused a communication to be addressed to the Commander-in-Chief in India to the effect that no Field Officer of a Regiment serving in India need be seconded on appointment to a Staff situation from a Regiment which has more than three Field Officers on its Establishment.

3. I have the satisfaction of informing you that the 2nd paragraph of the Warrant now forwarded which provides for the promotion to the Brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel of substantive Majors after the completion of their service on the Staff, will apply to Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces other than those of the Staff Corps.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. WOOD.

CIRCULAR No. 766.

VICTORIA R.

Whereas it has been represented to Us that it is expedient to improve the position of Regimental Majors holding Staff Appointments in Our Army, and of Captains and Subalterns of the Cavalry and Infantry employed at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst: It is Our Will and Pleasure that, from the date of this Our Royal Warrant, Officers of the Regimental Rank of Major serving on Full Pay, who may be appointed to the Staff of Our Army as Assistant Adjutant Generals or Assistant Quartermaster Generals, and Captains and Subalterns of the Cavalry and Infantry serving on Full Pay, who may obtain employment as Professors and Masters, or as Captains of Companies of Gentlemen Cadets, or on the Staff at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, shall, under the Regulations hereunto annexed, be continued on the strength of their Regiments as Supernumerary Officers, and retain their position and claim to promotion therein, the Majors on the Staff receiving as Regimental pay an amount equal to the half-pay of their rank, in addition to Staff pay, and the Officers employed at the Royal Military College a fixed rate of College pay in lieu of Regimental pay.

27,585
10.

It is also Our Will and Pleasure that Officers of the substantive rank of Major, who have completed their term of service in the Staff Appointments of Assistant Adjutant General, Assistant Quarter Master General, Military Secretary, and Assistant Military Secretary, and have performed the duties thereof to the satisfaction of the General Commanding-in-Chief of Our Army and of Our Secretary of State for War, shall, on removal from the Staff, be promoted by Brevet to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

It having also been represented to Us that it is expedient to revise the system under which Artillery and Engineer Officers are at present employed in Appointments on the Staff corresponding with those hereinbefore mentioned, as well as in those of Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Quartermaster General and Colonel on the Staff: It is Our further Will and Pleasure that Regimental Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels of Artillery and Engineers, who may hereafter be nominated to such appointments, shall be placed on the same footing in respect to pay as Officers of Cavalry and Infantry, and that such Officers, as well as Colonels of Artillery commanding certain Districts or Divisions with the rank of Colonel on the Staff, and Captains and Subalterns of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers employed at the Royal Military College and Royal Military Academy, shall be governed by the Regulations hereunto annexed.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this Twenty-first day of June, One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-two, in the Twenty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
G. C. LEWIS.

REGULATIONS REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING WARRANT.

1. On the appointment of a Regimental Major to the Staff, under the provisions of the annexed Royal Warrant, the step will go in the Regiment without purchase; the Cornetcy or Ensigncy vacated by this promotion being filled by purchase, for the benefit of the Reserve Fund.

2. On removal of the Major from the Staff on completion of the regulated period of Staff service, five years, or on the resignation of his appointment on grounds satisfactory to the General Commanding-in-Chief and Secretary of State for War, he will continue as a Supernumerary Officer, to receive as Regimental pay an amount equal to the half-pay of his rank (even though he may then be the senior Major of the Regiment), till a vacancy shall occur into which he can fall.

3. If, however, a vacancy shall happen by the sale of the Lieutenant Colonelcy, and the Supernumerary Major shall purchase, the existence of the Supernumerary majority will be put an end to by payment from the Reserve Fund of the difference between the amount to be paid by the Major so promoted, and the value of the Lieutenant Colonelcy.

4. If the Major on the Staff shall die while so employed, no promotion will take place, as the Regiment will already have had the benefit of promotion in the vacancy occasioned by his appointment to the Staff, but any other death vacancy occurring among the Field Officers will be filled, as usual by promotion without purchase, unless there be a Supernumerary Major whose period of service on the Staff has expired.

5. If the Major, while employed on the Staff, shall succeed to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Regiment whether by purchase or otherwise, he will be required to relinquish his Staff appointment, and joined his Regiment.

6. If the Major, while employed on the Staff, shall hold the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, he shall, on attaining the rank of Regimental Lieutenant Colonel, reckon his Staff service as qualifying service for the rank of Colonel under the five years' rule, as provided in Clause 1 of the Warrant of the 14th October 1858 for Majors and Brevet Lieutenant Colonels falling into the temporary command of Regiments.

7. If the Major shall resign his Staff appointment on grounds satisfactory to the Commanding-in-Chief and Secretary of State for War, or be dismissed for misconduct or incapacity, he will cease to be entitled to the benefit of this Regulation, and be placed upon the Half-pay List.

8. Vacancies occasioned by the appointment of Captains and Lieutenants, to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst (comprising the Staff College and Cadets' College), under the provisions of the Warrant, will be filled up in the Regiment, without purchase; the Cornetcy or Ensigncy vacated by promotion, or by appointment to the Royal Military College, being filled by purchase, for the benefit of the Reserve Fund.

9. If a Captain should be promoted to the rank of Major or a Lieutenant to the rank of Captain, or a Cornet or Ensign to the rank of Lieutenant, by purchase, while at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the difference between the sum paid by him, and the full value of the superior Commission will be made up from the Reserve Fund, thereby putting an end to the Supernumerary Commission vacated by him; but a Captain, on attaining the rank of Major, whether by purchase or otherwise, will be required to join his Regiment.

10. On promotion to higher Regimental rank of a Supernumerary Cornet, Ensign, or Lieutenant, whether by purchase or otherwise, he will become a Supernumerary in his new grade, and will carry up with him the Officer next for promotion.

11. The principle in Clauses 2, 4, and 7 of these Regulations, applicable to Majors on the Staff, shall govern the appointments at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, whatever may be the Regimental rank of the Officers.

12. Regimental Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels of Artillery and Engineers, employed as Colonels on the Staff, and in other situations on the General Staff referred to in the Warrant, will remain on the establishment of their Brigade, or Corps, but will, in accordance with the practices in other branches of the Service, only be allowed a sum equal to the half-pay of their Regimental rank in addition to Staff pay.

13. Regimental Colonels of Artillery commanding certain Districts or Divisions, with the rank of Colonel on the Staff, will remain on the Establishment of their Brigades receiving such a reduced rate of Staff pay, as with Regimental full pay, will be equal in the aggregate to the established rate of Regimental half-pay and the full rate of Staff pay.

14. Lieutenant Colonels of Artillery and Engineers holding the appointment of Deputy Quartermaster General or Deputy Quartermaster General, may retain their Staff appointments when promoted to the Regimental rank of Colonel, should such promotion happen during the period prescribed for holding their Staff appointments.

15. Lieutenant Colonels of Artillery and Engineers filling the appointments of Assistant Adjutant General or Assistant Quartermaster General will be required to relinquish their Staff appointment on promotion to the rank of Regimental Colonel, should such promotion take place during their term of Staff service.

16. Captains and Subalterns of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers employed as Professors and Masters at the Royal Military College Sandhurst (comprising the Staff College and Cadets' College), and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and Assistant Instructors of Studies at the latter Institution, will be continued as at present on the strength of their Regiment or Corps, as Supernumeraries to the Establishment, and receive their pay and allowances under the Regulations, specially applicable to Supernumerary Captains and Subalterns.

17. Captains of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, if promoted to the rank of Regimental Field Officer during the term of their employment as Professors and Masters, will be required to relinquish their appointments and join their Brigades or Corps.

18. Although the Clauses from 12 to 17 have been framed with special reference to Officers of Artillery and Engineers, it is to be understood that the general provisions of these Regulations are also to be adopted in every way in which they can be made applicable to those two services.

H. VERNON, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India."

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1863.

No. 2.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, with permission to proceed *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope:—

Assistant Surgeon E. A. Lawrence.
Ensign S. Carter, H. M.'s 16th Regt. N. I.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1863.

No. 5.—The following promotion is made, subject to the approval of Her Majesty:—

Surgeon John Turner to be Surgeon Major, dated 2nd January 1863.

No. 6.—The undermentioned Out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital Chelsea, having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Kurrachee, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

No. 752, Private William Rabb, late of the 1st Battalion 4th Foot, one shilling and two pence per diem, from the date on which he ceases to receive Regimental Pay.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 7th Jan. 1863.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieut. General D. Capon, C.B., and Major General W. Wyllie, C.B., to the Colonelcy's of the 106th and 109th Regiment of the Line respectively, the following transfer of Field Officers will take place:—

Colonel David Forbes from the Cadre 3rd Eroupean Regiment to the 23rd Regiment N. I. I.
Cadre 2nd Europesn Regiment L. I. to the 12th Regiment N. I.
Assistant Apothecary Soares (No. 209) general duty Southern Mahratta Circle and Assistant Apothecary St. Francis (No. 337) general duty Aden are directed to exchange appointments.
General No. 91 Gunner John Kelly of the Unattached List employed in the Bombay Police Force, is remanded to the Regiment of Artillery.
2 Gunner Kelly, will join the Head Quarters of the 18th Brigade at Kirkee.
Erratum.—In G. O. C. 1212, 15th December last, *for* "dated respectively the 13th January and 10th October" *read* dated respectively 15th January and 10th October.
The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—
Staff Corps.—Major T. E. Gordon from 9th to 15th January, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the General Examination Committee.
26th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. W. M. Anderson from 8th to 15th January, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the General Examination Committee.
Cadre 2nd European Regt. L. I.—Captain B. B. Whittaker attached to 13th Regt. N. I., from 1st to 31st January, in extension to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.
24th Regt. N. I.—Captain J. Winchope from 1st to 31st January, in extension to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.
General List.—Ensign S. Carter from 1st to 31st January, in extension to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.
6th Regt. N. I.—Captain J. A. Faulkner from 11th December 1862 to 31st January, to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.
Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon E. A. Lawrence, 20th December 1862 to 31st January, 1863, to remain at Bom-bay, on medical certificate.
General List.—Lieut. J. A. H. Arbuthnot attached to 2nd Regt. L. I. C., from 29th December 1862 to 28th January, 1863, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate prior to obtaining final certificate for Europe.

BENGAL.

Assistant Surgeon G. Y. Hunter, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as Civil Surgeon at Mundlaisir with effect from the 9th October last, the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsr. J. Lombard as Consul General for France at Calcutta, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following transfers in the Hyderabad Commission:—

Captain W. Cadell, Deputy Commissioner, from West to the East Berar.

Captain J. Allardyce, Deputy Commissioner, from East to West Berar.

Mr. L. C. Probyn to be Civil Pay-Master, North-Western Provinces, during the absence on Furlough of Mr. C. Chapman, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, in conformity with Clauses 1 and 2 of Government General Order No. 196 of the 20th May 1848, to confer on the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of the Bombay Army the rank of specified opposite his name, together with the distinction of a Silver Medal, as a reward for distinguished and meritorious service since enlistment:—

Hospital Sergeant George Guise, of the Colaba Sanitarium, £15, from the 30th December 1862.

The following Promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon William White, M.D., F.R.C.S., to be Surgeon from 13th Nov. 1862, vice Surgeon Major W. Crozier, F.U.C., deceased.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors, from the dates specified opposite their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captains W. Davis and R. M. S. Annesley, 9th Dec. 1862.

Captain (Brevet-Major) J. I. Murray and Captain T. C. Merrick, 10th Dec. 1862.

Captain (Brevet-Major) H. M. Garstin and Captain E. A. Grubb, 20th Dec. 1862.

Captain and (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel) W. T. Hughes and Captains E. M. Martineau and S. B. Cookson, 28th Dec. 1862.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were permanent Staff employ, to be Captains, from the dates specified opposite their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenants H. R. Osborn and E. H. C. Simpson, 9th Dec. 1862.

Lieutenants E. C. Impey, W. C. B. Ryan and E. T. Sadler, 10th Dec. 1862.

Lieutenants G. J. Pasley, J. V. Hunt, C. F. Sharpe and P. H. F. Harris, 20th Dec. 1862.

DESIGNATION OF FOREST OFFICERS.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council having had under consideration the present designation of Forest Officers in British Burmah, thinks it advisable that it should be changed from Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent to Conservator or Deputy Conservator of Forests, the latter term being more expressive of the intentions of Government with reference to the management of the Forests. These designations will be generally adopted henceforth in Provinces under the control of the Government of India.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th January 1863.

Acting Lieut. Ellis, of the *Dalhousie*, is to be released from arrest and transferred to the *Ajdaha* as Mate Supernumerary.

The Officers and Crew of the *Dalhousie* to be hailed on board the *Ajdaha*, during such time as the former vessel may be in Dock.

The services of Messrs. Forster, Acting Master and Downing Acting 1st Class 2nd Master Supernumeraries on board the *Ajdaha*, not being further required they are to be discharged to the shore with the gratuity laid down in Squadron Order No. 1749 of the 30th November 1861.

Civil.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 8.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon A. Adey assumed charge of his duties as Superintendent of Vaccination in the Rewa Kanta, on the 19th ultimo.

Lieut. Colonel L. Pelly assumed charge of his office as Acting Political Resident in the Persian Gulf on the 29th November last.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. S. Leeke assumed charge of his appointment of Acting Second Magistrate of Police on the 31st ultimo.

The following Officers are severally appointed Subordinate Magistrates of the Second Class within the Districts of North Canara, in relation to Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861 (Crimin

THE story of the Confederate privateer in the Bay of Bengal, as far as we have been able to get at the alleged facts of the case, is as follows :—That the British ship *Selim*, outward bound, was met at sea and brought to by a steamer of war carrying the Confederate flag, some miles below the outer floating light. That an officer from the Confederate privateer, as she was admitted to be, boarded the *Selim*, and finding her to be British, let her go her way in peace. It is stated that the Confederate commander questioned the master of the *Selim* as to the number of Federal merchant vessels in Calcutta, and also asked if he, the master, thought that the privateer would be allowed up the river, which was answered by an opinion in the negative. Finally, it is added that the Confederate commander expressed himself as very well and satisfied where he was, and stated that he would catch and burn to the water's edge every vessel leaving Calcutta under the Federal flag in his own good time. The Confederate privateer is described as looking like a "good 'un :" long, low, black, and rakish and as if should could fight or run at will. Just at the present moment the general public of Calcutta will not for much, either in person or in sentiment, from the Confederate commander making good his fiery threats ; but it will be a serious thing indeed if, in March and the following months, he should boil our ice in the Federal hulks and cause us to drink perdition to him and his private in hot wines and beer. We suppose that any depredations which this mysterious Paul Jones may commit will be, like those of the *Alabama* in the Atlantic, laid at the door of the British government and people ; but we sincerely hope that no one here will interfere ; that the parties concerned may be allowed to settle the matter between themselves, even though Paul the Second should remain at the Sandheads "till the last American now living goes to his grave ;" always reserving the condition that Paul shall not set our ice on fire. We hope that the gallant Confederate will keep in mind the saying, that the best way to people's hearts is through their stomachs, and that, if he values our good will or our neutrality, he will leave our ice at freezing point and let us drink success to the righteous cause, which ever it may be, in cold champagne.—*Id.*

THE heaviest frost for ten or more years, is said to have occurred in the Punjab districts bordering on the foot of the hills. On the 26th December the thermometer stood, in some parts of the country, as far down as latitude 32 deg. at five degrees below freezing point. The continued absence of rain, usual about the end of the year, is much felt, and prices of cereals and gram are advancing, there being no stocks to fall back upon. —*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 3.

LETTERS from Calcutta mention the possibility of Mr. Beadon being transferred from Bengal to the Lieutenant Governorship of the N. W. Provinces, though we cannot bring ourselves to credit the circumstance.—*Lahore Chronicle, Dec.* 31.

THE telegram, published above, repeats the report that Sir Hugh Rose is likely to be recalled, which we hope may not prove true, for in spite of the errors of judgment His Excellency has committed, he possesses ability and independence far above the average of most Commanders-in-Chief that have ruled in India ; in fact, since the last Chief was recalled in 1850, and even for years before, the Army has rarely had a true General at its head till now. Think what mediocrities were Dalhousie, Barnes, Bentinck, Nicolls, Gough, Gomm, Anson, and Clyde—men never out of leading strings. Fane was a fine old soldier ; Paget and Combermere acquired some fame ; and Napier was a trump of the first order, but excepting him, what an inferior class of officers have filled the roll between the Marquis of Hastings and Sir Hugh Rose.—*Id.*

NEWS LETTER.

POONA, *7th January.*

DR. GRIERSON died yesterday morning at 2 A.M., and his funeral took place this morning. According to a Brigade Order, issued yesterday afternoon, H. M. 103rd Regiment paraded on the road in front of Dr. Grierson's house, and a great many of the officers in Camp and the private friends of the family attended, a little before 6 A.M. Exactly at 6 o'clock the Rev. and Venerable Missionary James Mitchell read a short passage of Scripture and prayed, inside the bungalow. There were very few present, except the family at this exercise : as most of the gentlemen in attendance were not acquainted with the Scottish manner of conducting funerals, they remained outside till the body was removed from the house amidst the tears of relatives, by a few soldiers appointed to that duty. As it was carried along the line of the troops they presented arms. At the end of the line it was placed on the sombre hearse. The troops were then moved to the front, and the procession properly formed. The cavalcade then moved on towards the burial ground, in slow measured time, the band playing the dead march. On reaching the Presbyterian cemetry, the troops were drawn up on three sides of an extended square with the grave on the remaining side. The Rev. James Mitchell was standing near the centre, surrounded by the officers and general company, read several suitable passages of Scripture, and offered up a prayer in which he asked God to bless the dispensation to all present, and especially to those more immediately concerned in the solemn event. The coffin was then lowered into its last resting place and the benediction was pronounced. A salute of three rounds was fired by the troops, and all being thus finished the company broke up in solemn silence, and not without a solemn impression having been produced on all, by the contemplation of our mortality. Dr. Grierson's grave is beside that of his little daughter, who died here some years ago, when he was stationed in Poona.

There is something very touching in the pomp and circumstance of a military funeral such as this, and especially when, as in this case, it is attended by such an expression of general respect.

CABOOL, *7th December* 1262.

"A LETTER was this day received from Mirza Mullick Mahomed Khan, the contractor of Ghuzneen, intimating to the governor, that the treasure, posteens, and other goods, which had been forwarded from Ghuzneen to Candahar, were attacked on the road near Turkee, about four marches from Kelat, by some robbers of that district, and that, after a slight skirmish between the Jazaikhees of the escort and the robbers, the latter were dispersed without doing any harm to the treasure. The Mirza had sent fifty sowars from Ghuzneen, to make enquiries after the robbers as to what tribe they belonged. The treasure had safely passed the disturbed district. Three robbers are said to have been killed in the fight, and the rest are reported to have fled from the district. On the perusal of the above letter Sirdar Mohamed Alleo Khan ordered a reply to be written and sent to Mullick Mohamed Khan, directing him to send the Mullicks of the village, where the treasure had been attacked, to Cabool, without any delay.

8th December.—From Toorkistan news has been received to the effect, that the king of Bookhara, having been applied to by the Meers of Kolaub, Kamadyan, and Kurghan, to honor them with a visit, which they said would keep the Afghans from entertaining any idea of encroaching on the Bookhara frontier, had complied with their request, and, with about twenty-five thousand sowars and infantry, had left Hissar for Kolaub.

Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan's letter has also been received about this subject which confirms all the accounts. The letter in original has been forwarded to the Ameer's camp.

9th December.—The following letter, dated 20th November, from Akhoondzada Siraj-ood-deen in the Ameer's camp, was received by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan.

Both the Ambassadors of the Bookhara Court have been very kindly treated by the Ameer, and have been dismissed with due honors. The Ameer has bestowed on them grand khilluts, besides twelve hundred rupees cash for their travelling expenses. One cloak, one turban, and twenty rupees each was given to each of their servants.

"I have been ordered by the Ameer," says Sirajood-deen in his letter, "to accompany the ambassadors to Bookhara, via Mamana, and to deliver the presents and khilluts from the Ameer to the king."

After Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan had perused the above letter, he said in the durbar, that now there was every likelihood that terms of alliance between the king of Bookhara and Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan would be ratified. Mirza Ahmed Khan was then sent for, and desired to take a copy of the above letter, and to send it to Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan. The governor having been invited by Syud Jan, merchant of Cabool, to a feast, went to his house and remained there all night.

10th December.—Some aged Caboolees with Utteekoollah Khan, the son of Hafiz Jee, waited on the governor, and begged of him to release their sons, who had been imprisoned the other day, as they had no money to pay the fine, particularly in this weather, when they had scarcely clothes enough to cover their person. "Since the Jawan Sheerees are released on the security of the son of Khan Sheereen Khan," said Utteekoollah Khan, "these poor men are deserving the same favour."

"I cannot remit the fine," replied Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, "because if I should do so to-day they would become worse to-morrow."

The governor was thus talking about the case when an elephant with some Persian flour, &c., arrived from Heerat ; on enquiry it was ascertained that the elephant and the other articles were sent by Sirdar Shere Allee Khan for his son. The governor was quite pleased to see the elephant and took the things to his palace.

11th December.—Syud Jan, merchant, with his agent, who has just arrived from Tashkurghan, waited on the governor, and informed him that his agent had heard and seen what was going on in Toorkistan.

The agent having been asked by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan to relate what he had heard at Tashkurghan, stated that it was more then two weeks since he was at Tashkurghan, a letter had been received by Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan from Naib Ghoolam Jan Khan stating that the King of Bookhara had arrived at Kolaub, and had received the presents offered by the different Meers of that district. The king of Bookhara having been told there that Ubdoolkareem Beg had fled from Kolaub to the Ramsat pass, had sent four thousand sowars after him, and on his, Ubdoolkareem, having been apprehended and brought before the king, an order for his execution had been passed then and there. After Ubdoolkareem was thus beheaded, his family would have met with the same fate had it not been for the present Hakim of Hissar, who spoke to the king to show his mercy towards the poor family. The king having complied with the Hakim's request had ordered Ubdoolkareem's family to be made over to him.

The agent also stated that the snow had commenced to fall, and by this time the roads to Toorkishtan are very likely closed.

The governor has given one of the carpets he received the other day from his father, to Meer Akhoor Ahmed Khan as a present."—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 3.

LOCAL.

A MEETING of the Marathi Dnyanprasarak Society, will be held in the rooms of the Elphinstone Institution, this evening, at half past seven, when Mr. Bala Mangesh Wagle, B.A., will read a paper "On the History of the *Thuggees.*" The public is requested to attend

THE following Government passengers are to embark hence for England by the ship *Gosforth*, Captain Shaw, on or about the 13th instant :—

Major Pittman, Royal Artillery ; Lieut. Charley, 56th Foot ; Lieut. Rennie, 44th Foot : Lieut. Stewart, 6th Dragoons ; Assistant Surgeon Barnett, 6th Dragoons, and 164 invalids and discharged soldiers ; 10 women and 22 children.

THE Head Quarters Detachment 5th Regiment N. L. Infantry, arrived from Hongkong, and proceeded yesterday by rail to Poona, under the command of Lieut. L. G. Brown ; and the 2nd Detachment will leave by the 2-30 P.M. train to-day.

"THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette.* This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concerning the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanac offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care ; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.

We find on page 5 a table of the Asteroids, 72 in number, the last being Feronia, discovered in the latter part of 1861. There have been four discovered since. This table shows the mean distances of these small planets from the sun, their eccentricities, length of year, and inclination to the ecliptic. They are all found within the distances of 210 and 330 millions of miles from the sun ; and it is very interesting to notice how nicely adjusted are their respective distances. Some of them indeed are very nearly at the same distances from the sun ; not more than 200,000 miles separating them ; but then their inclination to the ecliptic varies, and thus they are thrown into very different orbits. Their inclinations vary from nothing up to 34 degrees.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan.* 3.

THE health of the town of Bombay has declined during the last week. The casualties from fever and cholera were the chief causes of mortality, there being 168 and 48 deaths from those diseases. The total number of deaths during the week amounts to 326, being 16 more than those of the previous week ; and 10 more than the average of the last ten years. The following is a classified table of the casualties :—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Fever	0	Cholera	2
Other diseases	6	Fever	5
		Other diseases	13
INDO-EUROPEANS.		JEWS.	
Fever	1	Fever	2
Other diseases	5	Other diseases	3
HINDOOS.		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Cholera	38	Cholera	2
Fever	107	Fever	6
Other diseases	56	Other diseases	8
MUSSULMANS.		NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
Cholera	6	Fever	2
Fever	43	Other diseases	3
Other diseases	23	UNKNOWN RACE.	
		Unknown cause	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	1	6
Cholera	48	43
Measles	0	2
Fever	168	147
Nervous system	18	10
Respiratory system	25	26
Vascular system	1	1
Alimentary system	40	41
Cachexy	15	14
Accidents	4	3
Other diseases	6	7

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 8th January, 1863.

BROACH.—Fine, N.E. strong.
BULSAR.—Fair and cool, S.E.
CANNANORE.—Fair, N.E. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Cool, wind steady from East.
GALLE.—Fine day, and light winds. Ther. 79.
KOLAFORE.—Fair, N.E. light.
MADRAS.—Fine, N.E. Ther. 78.
PAUMBEN.—Fair, N.E. strong. Ther. 79.
SURAT.—Fair and cool.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—7TH JAN. 1863.
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE TELEGRAPH FRAUDS.—Neemchund Vellapchund, was placed at the bar charged with having induced, by means of bribes, two persons, namely William Allen and George Pecktall, to falsify opium messages on the Government Electric Telegraph wires in the years 1860 and 1861.

Mr. Bickerstetb, Government Solicitor, prosecuted. The prisoner was unprotected.

William Allen on being sworn said,—I was formerly employed in the Government Electric Telegraph Department at Indore, as a signaller. I was dismissed from that office. I had been employed in the Bombay office in 1858. I know an opium broker named Soobaram and have known him since 1858. I know a person of the name of George Pecktall ; he was in the telegraph office with me at Indore. He left Indore with me and we travelled together to Bombay. Pecktall was subsequently employed in the Government Telegraph Office in Bombay. He continued in that service until January 1861. I know the prisoner. I became acquainted with him in the latter end of 1860. I was introduced to him by the broker Soobaram. I had a conversation with the prisoner about telegraph messages. He said "Can you falsify the China mail ?" I told him it could be done if he paid well. This was about the end of November 1860. I saw him almost daily after that for some time. The time that the China mail was due in the end of December, he asked me to falsify the telegram. He told me that if the rates were lower than the bazaar rate I was to transmit them, and if they were higher than the rate specified I was to lower them. He said that a very large amount of money could be made, and that I should have a share of it ; mentioning that it would amount to Rs. 10 or Rs. 15,000 at the least. I agreed to comply with his request, and it was arranged by the prisoner, I and Pectall that the Government wire should be cut near Campoolee. We detailed to the prisoner the apparatus that would be required. We told him that amongst other things we should want a tent, a signalling instrument, and some wire. Before this he had given us some money. I had received money from him almost daily. I know a blacksmith named Jewram ; the prisoner accompanied me on one occasion to his shop, and we endeavoured to induce him to make us an instrument. I described the kind of instrument that I required. The blacksmith was unwilling to make it unless he was to get a larger sum for it than the prisoner was disposed to give him. Eventually Pectall procured one. I remember going with prisoner to a Borah's shop in Byculla who dealt in tents. A tent was hired by me, at which time the prisoner was present, and the Borah was desired to send it to the Byculla Railway station for despatch to Narell. This was shortly before the 25th of December 1860. On the evening of that day Pecktall and I went together to the Byculla Railway station ; we were met there by the prisoner with a box containing materials for a battery and a signalling instrument. I had requested him to procure these articles and I had not seen them before that time. We went by train that night ; I got out at Narell, while Pecktall went on with the box to Campoolee. Next day I joined Pecktall at Campoolee with the tent which I found at Narell. We selected a place and pitched out tent on the road on the Bhore Ghaut, where we cut the wire of the Government Electric Telegraph, and connected our instrument with the two ends of the line by means of a small copper wire which we had with us. We intercepted all messages passing along the line. We forwarded them all those correctly that did not relate to opium. We remained there watching all messages until the China telegram arrived. When those messages came on the 31st of December 1860, we altered them as previously arranged with the prisoner and sent them on. After that we returned to Bombay bringing with us our instruments : we left the tent at Campoolee in charge of a money-lender : that was after we joined the ends of the wire again, temporarily with a light piece of copper wire, with the view of preventing the interruption being discovered. On our arrival in Bombay on the 1st January 1861, I saw the prisoner and received from him Rs. 50. Pecktall also received the same amount. The prisoner expressed himself, as being well satisfied with what we had done. Subsequently the prisoner repeated his offers, to us with the object of inducing us to falsify the opium messages of the next China Mail. He repeated his offers making about the same inducement as before ; we accepted his offer and arranged with him to cut the wire beyond Poona. On the 12th January 1861, we started for Poona ; the prisoner met us at the Boree Bunder Railway station with the box and materials as before. We found the tent at Campolee in charge of the money-lender with whom we left it. We were originally introduced to him by a broker of the name of Soobaram. We went on with the top of the tent to Poona leaving the walls behind. At Poona we slept at a coffee-house near the station kept by a Portuguese. The prisoner had given me a verbal order to apply to a merchant of the name of Luckmechund for any money telling us at the same time that the prisoner, would write that same night to Luckmechund to take effect. We applied to Luckmechund but could not get any money from him than as he had received no written order from the prisoner. We went out about four miles beyond Poona on the Sattara road where we pitched the top of the tent, cut the wire and connected the instrument with it. We first sent a telegram to the prisoner, asking him to send a written order as promised ; it purported to come from a person named Soobaram at Belgaum. It desired him to send an order to draw 25 rupees from Luckmechund. If the message we sent to Bombay was produced to me, I should be able to remember the words of it, as part of it was written in a cypher and arranged previously by us and the prisoner. The cypher was arranged in order that he might know that the message had come from us. Having sent that message we remained watching for the arrival of the China mail telegrams. In about an hour afterwards we stopped them and altered the opium messages and sent them on. I then sent a message containing the two rates of telegrams from Galle to the prisoner, purporting to come from a man named Khemchund, a brother of the prisoner, at Calcutta. That message as well as all the others contained the cypher which I would-be able to recognise if I saw it. That cypher consisted of the substitution of other words for "Patna" and "Malwa." After having altered the messages we connected the Government wire as before and returned to Poona. At Poona I went to the shop of Luckmechund, at about 11 o'clock at night. I again applied to him for money when he paid me Rs. 20. At my request he showed me a letter which came from his brother, and asked me to sign a receipt for the money. I did so, and this is the receipt (produced) written on the letter. At the March Sessions of 1861 I was tried and convicted of having cut the Government wires on the second occasion, and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment, which I have undergone Pecktall and I received altogether at a rough calculation about Rs. 2,000 from the prisoner.

His Worship adjourned the further investigation of this case until Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, and in the meantime consented to allow the prisoner to be held to bail in his own recognizance of Rs. 2,000 and two sureties in Rs. 1,000 each.

Thursday, 8th January 1863.
(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE ESQ.)

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Abdool Raymon Mahomed, a Mahomedan was charged with torturing his bullocks on Thursday morning.

Mr. Constable Kirshner deposed, that the animals were in a quite unfit state to be worked.

His Worship fined the prisoner three rupees.

In consequence of the illness of the witnesses in the only two cases set down for trial before the Court of Petty Sessions, which was to have sat to-day, the Court was adjourned till Thursday the 15th instant.

Mr. W. B. Fellows charged a number of persons with not having made Returns on the Schedules of Taxes which had been made upon them under the provisions of the Municipal Act, some of whom were admonished and others mulcted in a fine of two or three rupees and discharged. Several cases of exposure of unfit food for sale were brought forward by the Inspector of Markets, and disposed of by His Worship in the usual manner. A number of summons cases, but of no public interest, were also disposed of.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Hurry Wittoo Savut, a coachman ; date of petition filed, 16th December 1862.

Hurivullubdass Nurseydass, a silk piece goods dealer ; date of petition filed, 17th December 1862.

Hurrivullubdass Tooljaran, a blacksmith ; date of petition filed, 20th December 1862.

Cowerjee Poonja, a hawker ; date of Petition filed, 23rd December 1862.

Khoja Vullee Esmail, a buggy driver ; Noormahomed Ebram, a labourer ; date of petitions filed, 24th December 1862.

Peeroobhoy Rowjee, a general merchant ; Shravun Luxumon, Ragoo Luxumon, Sittaram Gopall, and Ragoobaee, widow of Luxumon Mancha Sukoondjee, tailors ; date of petitions filed, 26th December 1862.

Hajee Ally Mahomed bin Hajee Dawood, a tailor ; Thomas Lenahan, an engineer out of employ ; date of petitions filed, 31st December 1862.

Abdoola Mamoowanee, a general merchant ; date of petition filed, 2nd January 1863.

Premjee Anundjee, carried on business in partnership with Jaitha Anundjee in the name and firm of Premjee Anundjee, in Bombay, and in Cutch Mandvy and at Jungbar in the name and firm of Jaitha Anundjee ; Memon Ally Mahomed Ahmed, a dealer in bitters and castor oil, &c. ; Govind Witthul, and Appa Dhondoo, the first is a clerk in the Indian Naval Department and the second a dealer in betel-nut ; Dajee Pandoorung Petty, a government pensioner ; Ramchund Govindsett, Hurry Crustnasett, Gopall Hursett, Chundroo Butchsett, Luxumon Succarannett, and Moroo Succarannett, goldsmiths ; Madoo Gunoo, a carpenter ; Essack Abooboucker, a dealer in empty bottles ; date of petitions filed, 5th January 1863.

Bulvuntrao Bapoo, an English writer ; date of petition filed, 6th January 1863.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for hearing the petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Hajee Ally Mahomed bin Haffiz Dawood, Noormahomed Ebrahim, Khoja Vullee Esmail,—3rd Monday in January instant, at 11 o'clock.

Thomas Lenahan, Madhoo Gunnoo, Hurry Witthoo Sauvut, Essoo Balloo, Essack Abboo Bucker, Hurrivullubdass Tooljaran, Peeroobhoy Rowjee, Abdoolla Mamoowanee, Cowerjee Poonjia, Killahboy Vunmaldass, Dajee Pandoorung Petty, Bowjee Pandoo, Crustna Rowjee, and Jeewan Gungajee, Govind Witthul and Appa Dhondoo, Memon Ally Mahomed Ahmed, Ramchund Govindsett, Hurry Crustnasett, Gopall Hursett, Chundroo Butchsett, Luxumon Succaram, and Moroo Succaram,—1st Monday in February next, at 11 o'clock

The abovenamed Insolvents have filed schedules of their debts, estates, and effects in my office. Opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my office, at least three days before the hearing.

J. W. ORR,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 6th day of January 1863.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Council held on Wednesday, the following speech was delivered by the Honorable Mr. Tristram, in introducing the Bill to regulate the burial and disposal of the dead in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay :—

THE HON'BLE MR. TRISTRAM said :—

SIR,—The powers of the Municipal Commissioners of Bombay as relating to burial and burning grounds, are distinctly laid down in the Municipal Act 14 of 1856, secs. 105 to 110, but their powers in this, as well as in a great variety of other matters, are confined in their operations to the Town of Bombay, and give them no jurisdiction beyond its prescribed limits. The provisions of the Act, as affecting the subject of disposing of the dead are deficient in several particulars, and do not give that scope which the importance of the subject demands, and which it seems desirable should exist.

It is therefore advisable, when proposing to introduce a change such as is involved in carrying out any system having the effect of causing the dead to be disposed of, beyond the prescribed limits of the town and suburbs, to clothe Government with sufficient powers to act, and it is on such considerations coupled with a conviction of the excessive need which exists, for legislation in the matter, that, in pursuance of the notice I have given, I beg to move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the burial and disposal of the dead, in the town and suburbs of Bombay.

The subject of Intramural Burial, or disposing of the dead within the precincts of large cities and towns, is so well known to Englishmen, and the question was so thoroughly ventilated some years ago, both in and out of Parliament, and the gigantic evils resulting from such a system of burial were so notorious, as to lead to its being totally suppressed : there is, therefore, no need for me to take up the time of the council with arguments on the principle of the Bill, which I am about to ask leave to introduce.

There is happily for us in this land, an absence in a great degree, of the hindrances which hedged round the introduction of the Metropolitan Bills in the English Parliament. We have no Board of Health, and Burial Boards, and Private Cemetries, and fifty or sixty Parishes in the city, who have to be got to combine for joint purposes, involving most difficult, and complicated arrangements. But we have nevertheless amongst us, a great and growing evil to contend with,—one which duly considered, must impress every thinking man with the importance of abolishing entirely the grievous nuisance in the midst of which we live, and by an Act of the Legislature, giving power to the Government to close all burial grounds and places used hitherto for the disposal of the dead within the town and suburbs of Bombay which may be considered as inimical to the public health, and public decency.

Sir, I am deeply impressed with the evils arising from burials in this city ; and of the importance of endeavouring to pass this measure. For it is one of the most important branches of sanitary reform, and draining and ventilation are of small use, so long as the plague-spots to which I shall presently refer, are permitted to poison the most densely populated portions of the town, and indirectly carry the seeds of disease, into what might otherwise be healthful districts of the city.

And here I may allude to what is a strong point in favor of, and reason for closing the graveyards of Bombay. Every one in the place knows that, for nearly eight months in the year, the refreshing sea breeze blows steadily from the West and North-West ; and these prevailing winds, I presume, were as constant 100 years ago as they are now, and yet, with a strange perversity, people were content in those days, to allow Towers of Silence to be erected on Malabar Hill, graveyards and burning grounds, to be established on the margin of Back Bay, dead cattle to be hidden in the sand, foul drains to be laid down to its shallow waters, discharging their filthy contents broadcast on the shore and other abominations to be carried on to windward of the whole Island. These evils bad enough in bye gone days are, I regret to add, being repeated at the present time.

In his Minute on the Land Defences, and removal of the present Ramparts of Bombay, His Excellency Sir William Mansfield states—

"Taking all these facts into consideration, it must be admitted that Bombay as it stands on its strangely indented peninsular, is full almost to bursting. It is absolutely necessary to undertake the execution of some great plan, by which this overcrowding may be remedied, and some alleviation brought to bear on the alarming figures, by which the state of the public health is demonstrated."

I think, Sir, I shall be able to show presently that, what His Excellency states with so much force, as regards the overcrowding of this teeming city, is fearfully true with reference to the resting places of the dead, and that it behoves us to make some great change in the hitherto existing arrangements for their disposal, lest a worse evil befall us.

The chief graveyards in Bombay are situated at Colaba, and in the districts of Sonapore and Girgaum, which are contiguous, and lie along the shore of Back Bay. They are,

1. The Presbyterian burial ground situated immediately to windward of the lines of the Marine Battalion.
2. Native Christian.
3. Roman Catholic.
4. Borahs.
5. Musalmen, and
6. Protestant graveyards,

while part of the Hindoo population, résort to a spot adjoining the Musalmen ground, for the purpose of cremation. There are other graveyards in the town :—one for Musalmen, also the Jews graveyard, and cemetries for burying low caste Hindoos, to which I shall presently refer.

But first of all I wish to direct the attention of Council to the state of the Scotch burial-ground ; and in doing so, to acknowledge the valuable assistance and information I have received from Dr. Broughton, Surgeon in charge of the Marine Battalion, with reference to the effect produced upon the health of the inhabitants of the district of Sonapore, by the existence of this, and other graveyards. I would particularly point to his remarks on the effect produced upon the springs of fresh water which supply the wells in the neighbourhood and which by reason of the proximity of the graveyards may be said to be almost if not entirely poisoned at their source. Dr. Broughton states :

"*The Presbyterian Burial Ground* is not so overcrowded as to occasion unsightly exposure on opening fresh graves, but its main evils are its situation in a densely crowded suburb of the native town jammed in by a hospital and the lines of the Marine Battalion.

Close beneath the surface of the ground in this part of Bombay is a layer of moist sand in which the bodies seethe and rapidly decompose.

This layer of sand extends in all directions and the moisture, loaded with the chemical products of animal decomposition, permeates through and mingles with the fresh water springs which supply the various wells in the neighbourhood.

One of these wells situated in the burial ground itself has been closed after some controversy, and I feel sure with considerable benefit to the poor ignorant residents of this region.

This ground is now in process of draining, and at first sight one might imagine with advantage to the public, but I fear the contrary will be found to be the result.

A deep trench has been cut across the ground and also surrounding it. This trench leads into a drain which conducts to the sea shore upon which its mouth opens, and at low tides the solution will spread out upon the sands and evaporating in the sun, contribute to contaminate the air to windward of the 18th hospital.

At high tides, however, the effect will be the reverse and the filthy salt water will rush up the said drain and filling the openings in the burial ground sink into this stratum of sand, and in my opinion materially increase the danger to the inhabitants of this already poisoned district. If a certain supply of Vehar Water could be depended on it would be highly advisable to close all these wells, but as long as these wells are used they should be defended from such contaminations as burial grounds and sewers.

I was in the ground this morning and the stench from this newly cut drain was very perceptible.

I feel convinced that this burial ground is a sad cause of disease, and that if its further use can be prevented it will add materially to the health of the district."

I now proceed to the Protestant burial ground at Girgaum. This consecrated graveyard was first used for interments in 1763, that being the earliest date entered in the Burial Register of St. Thomas' Cathedral Church. The total number of bodies which have been interred in the ground up to the 30th June 1858 was 18,783, as shewn by the Register Books of the Cathedral and Christ Church, Byculla. The area occupied is 16,648 square yards. But the ground occupied by vaults, and which cannot be used except by members of the same family, amounts to about 2,368 square yards, which consequently reduces the whole area available for burials to 14,280 square yards. This it will be seen, gives a trifle more than one body to every square yard, it is more than eleven bodies to every 10 square yards, whereas the space which should be allotted, and is ordinarily allowed to each body, is 6 square yards. I beg to state this calculation was made in 1858, since which time there have been upwards of 550 bodies buried in this graveyard ; a strip of land has also been consecrated since then, and filled ; and for about a year past I am informed, old graves have been re-opened.

Representations as to the necessity of closing the old, and opening new burial grounds, based on considerations for the public health, no less than for the decencies of Christian burial, were addressed to the late Lord Elphinstone, and Government named a Committee, to take into consideration, and report upon the best available site for a new burial ground. The report was made, I believe, in last March. It is evident therefrom, that no suitable accommodation for public burial grounds is to be found *in* Bombay, and further it is to be gathered from the report that, other grounds besides the graveyard at Girgaum, are overcrowded, while the Portuguese yard also at Girgaum, a thickly inhabited neighbourhood, was then overcrowded to a degree that "immediate attention was due," but I am unaware of any steps having been taken to close this ground to the present time. A proposal was made to purchase land at Tardeo for a new graveyard for Europeans, but the Municipal Commissioners most wisely foresaw that, the mere shifting the site of a graveyard from one populous quarter to another, likely in a few years to become so, would be only an aggravation of evil, and accordingly, they committee pointed to site to be selected on the line of the Baroda Railway at Bandora, for a cemetery for the whole Christian community.

I have entered at some length into this portion of the subject to show that so far as the Government, and the Christian community are concerned, efforts have not been wanting to remedy the existing state of things, and, that sacred as is the respect and regard in which Europeans hold the depositories of their dead, no such consideration blinds them to perpetuating a great evil, or to a sense of what is right to be done in matters affecting vitally, the health and convenience of the general public.

So much for the European branch of the subject :—I now turn to the native portion ; and I do confess, when I consider the divers creeds and sects, having different modes of disposing of their dead,—when I think of the magnitude of the population, and when I look on the array of figures, marshalled with such fearful precision in the bills of mortality,—the question of effecting a change, appeals strongly to my sympathy, while at the same time it suggests an amount of difficulty which is not without its weight with me ; but I have a strong confidence in the spirit of improvement, happily manifest in the minds of the educated members of the native community, which only requires to have an evil represented, and a remedy proposed, and an example set, to respond to an invitation, and give their co-operation to a provision, whereby great public good may be done, and the health and happiness of their humble follow citizens improved and increased.

From Mortuary Returns printed by order of Government, I find that, deducting the Christian community already dealt with, and excluding the higher castes of Hindoos who burn their dead, there have died, and been buried in the graveyards of Bombay

in 1859	8907	persons
do 1860	9060	"
do 1861	10,229	"

making a total in 3 years of 28,196 persons buried within the town and suburbs.

In the old Mussulman graveyard at Sonapore I find from Returns furnished by the Police that

in 1860 there were there buried	2,294	persons
do 1861	2,301	"
to 31 Oct. 1862	2,145	"

making a total of 6,740 persons buried in one graveyard, in less than three years. This said graveyard, has been for many years past, the chief burial place of the immense Mahomedan community of Bombay. It is of some extent, and its dimensions are duly registered, but at the rate at which burials have taken place, and continue to take place within it, no useful conclusion can be drawn by stating the size in square yards ; the whole place is a mere mass of corruption ; and certain features in the disposal of the dead within the town and suburbs of Bombay which may be considered as inimical to the public health, and public decency.

Sir, I am deeply impressed with the evils arising from burials in this city ; and of the importance of endeavouring to pass this measure. For it is one of the most important branches of sanitary reform, and draining and ventilation are of small use, so long as the plague-spots to which I shall presently refer, are permitted to poison the most densely populated portions of the town, and indirectly carry the seeds of disease, into what might otherwise be healthful districts of the city.

And here I may allude to what is a strong point in favor of, and reason for closing the graveyards of Bombay. Every one in the place knows that, for nearly eight months in the year, the refreshing sea breeze blows steadily from the West and North-West ; and these prevailing winds, I presume, were as constant 100 years ago as they are now, and yet, with a strange perversity, people were content in those days, to allow Towers of Silence to be erected on Malabar Hill, graveyards and burning grounds, to be established on the margin of Back Bay, dead cattle to be hidden in the sand, foul drains to be laid down to its shallow waters, discharging their filthy contents broadcast on the shore and other abominations to be carried on to windward of the whole Island. These evils bad enough in bye gone days are, I regret to add, being repeated at the present time.

In his Minute on the Land Defences, and removal of the present Ramparts of Bombay, His Excellency Sir William Mansfield states—

"Taking all these facts into consideration, it must be admitted that Bombay as it stands on its strangely indented peninsular, is full almost to bursting. It is absolutely necessary to undertake the execution of some great plan, by which this overcrowding may be remedied, and some alleviation brought to bear on the alarming figures, by which the state of the public health is demonstrated."

I think, Sir, I shall be able to show presently that, what His Excellency states with so much force, as regards the overcrowding of this teeming city, is fearfully true with reference to the resting places of the dead, and that it behoves us to make some great change in the hitherto existing arrangements for their disposal, lest a worse evil befall us.

The chief graveyards in Bombay are situated at Colaba, and in the districts of Sonapore and Girgaum, which are contiguous, and lie along the shore of Back Bay. They are,

1. The Presbyterian burial ground situated immediately to windward of the lines of the Marine Battalion.
2. Native Christian.
3. Roman Catholic.
4. Borahs.
5. Musalmen, and
6. Protestant graveyards,

while part of the Hindoo population, résort to a spot adjoining the Musalmen ground, for the purpose of cremation. There are other graveyards in the town :—one for Musalmen, also the Jews graveyard, and cemetries for burying low caste Hindoos, to which I shall presently refer.

But first of all I wish to direct the attention of Council to the state of the Scotch burial-ground ; and in doing so, to acknowledge the valuable assistance and information I have received from Dr. Broughton, Surgeon in charge of the Marine Battalion, with reference to the effect produced upon the health of the inhabitants of the district of Sonapore, by the existence of this, and other graveyards. I would particularly point to his remarks on the effect produced upon the springs of fresh water which supply the wells in the neighbourhood and which by reason of the proximity of the graveyards may be said to be almost if not entirely poisoned at their source. Dr. Broughton states :

"*The Presbyterian Burial Ground* is not so overcrowded as to occasion unsightly exposure on opening fresh graves, but its main evils are its situation in a densely crowded suburb of the native town jammed in by a hospital and the lines of the Marine Battalion.

Close beneath the surface of the ground in this part of Bombay is a layer of moist sand in which the bodies seethe and rapidly decompose.

This layer of sand extends in all directions and the moisture, loaded with the chemical products of animal decomposition, permeates through and mingles with the fresh water springs which supply the various wells in the neighbourhood.

One of these wells situated in the burial ground itself has been closed after some controversy, and I feel sure with considerable benefit to the poor ignorant residents of this region.

This ground is now in process of draining, and at first sight one might imagine with advantage to the public, but I fear the contrary will be found to be the result.

A deep trench has been cut across the ground and also surrounding it. This trench leads into a drain which conducts to the sea shore upon which its mouth opens, and at low tides

clearly and unmistakably laid down in the law. A civil court entertaining, after summary enquiry, a suspicion of forgery, has the option of two separate methods; one under Section 171, under which he makes over the suspected party for trial by the Magistrate, who after full and deliberate investigation, either discharges the prisoner, or commits him to the Sessions Court; the other, under Section 173, which permits him, instead of making over the prisoner to the Magistrate for trial, to complete the investigation himself, "and then commit the prisoner, if the crime is proved, to himself as Sessions Judge, the Magistrate merely preparing the calendar, and securing the attendance of the witnesses." In either case, as is obvious from the law itself, a full, deliberate, and complete preliminary investigation, including, of course, the defence of the prisoner, is a *sine qua non* before the commitment is made to the Sessions Court. With that sublime indifference, however, to law and reason, which seems to elevate our hero above all ordinary judicial restrictions, Mr. Carnac quietly dispensed with each and either of these to him, supererogatory steps, and, with nothing whatever to go upon but his own vague idea, without deigning to give his victim the slightest opportunity of explanation or defence, without any evidence to support his own void suspicions, he committed the prisoner to the Sessions Court,—that is to his own proper self,—for trial.

But although Mr. Carnac thus waived the intermediate investigation required by law, his mind had not been altogether idle. The commitment did not, strange to say, take place at once. It was not till two months after he had recorded the proceeding, which we have mentioned above, that he held the further proceeding, ordering the commitment. During this interval, though nothing outwardly transpired, a very active internal process had evidently been going on in the Judge's mind. The first *robikaree* had declared the Judge's belief that Madut Ali was guilty of a single offence. The second *robikaree*, directing the commitment, presented no less than five more offences, which, during the mysterious interval of silent incubation, had been generated in Mr. Carnac's brain, and were then loosed upon the unwitting prisoner, who, without further warning, notice, or opportunity of explanation, found himself committed for trial by Mr. Carnac, the Civil Judge, to Mr. Carnac, the Judge of Sessions, on no other ground whatever but the bare suspicion of that gentleman in his former capacity. During the sixty days' interval between the first record of the Judge's "idea" and the final commitment, the unhappy prisoner presented several petitions, both to the Judge and Magistrate, praying that some enquiry should at least be made before he was committed to the Sessions; that his accusers and Judge would at least condescend to hear what he had to say for himself; but these applications were unheeded. The Magistrate was powerless, as he could only execute the orders issued; the Judge was inexorable, and seemed to think it quite sufficient that he had suspected the prisoner, and that all further enquiry was superfluous. We now come to the darkest part of the monstrous proceedings, and call the attention of Government to the scandalous fact. Having secured the prisoner's commitment in defiance of the law, and in supreme contempt of all principles of justice, Mr. Carnac, it might have been supposed, would have at least been careful, that before the Sessions Court itself, the prisoner should be fairly dealt with. As all intermediate enquiry had been omitted, and no opportunity whatever given to the prisoner of offering explanation or defence, either before the Magistrate or Civil Judge; it certainly might have been expected that the fullest opportunity would be afforded him for exculpation at the final trial.

But not so do the facts run. When the trial came on, the document was exhibited when a subscribing witness was being examined, the document was shewn to him, and he was asked whether the signature affixed was his. He answered in the affirmative, and repeated the answer more than once. These answers were never recorded; and on the unhappy prisoner remonstrating with the Judge, that amiable officer flew into a paroxysm of rage, abused him from the Bench in the most disgusting terms, and then, without taking from him any defence whatever, passed upon him the vindictive sentence of ten years imprisonment, Rs. 2,000 fine, and confiscation of his entire property, real and personal.

Further comment on these disgraceful doings is superfluous. We have discharged our duty, and now wait to see whether a paternal government, whose profession of principle it is to rule the country, not by fear but through the affections of a contented people, will lend its sanction to judicial iniquities, which we venture to say are unparalleled in the annals of modern civilized administration.

RIVERS OF INDIA.

(From the Dacca News, Dec. 27.)

As a dominant race we have been in India for only a hundred years. How sad and varied have been our experiences while subjugating the wide plains of India. Our fathers and grandfathers have had all the toil and mental anxiety in scattering and crushing the numberless robber hordes that infested this country when the reins of Government were in the last, feeble grasp of the sensual Mahomedan rulers. It was they who treading close on the heels of the Portuguese, Dutch, and French strove to bring together under one rule the thousand and one petty lords and princes that literally ruined India. So little time had our fathers and grandfathers to accomplish this vast undertaking, that we can hardly be said to be the actual rulers of the whole of India for even a period of ten years. It need not therefore excite surprise that we, as a nation, have not attended to the internal welfare or progress of India. With this want of time we have also had to contend against a most suicidal policy. It may be that our forefathers had not the faintest idea of ever becoming the dominant race in India, and did not therefore provide for the emergency by which they and we have been overtaken. But it is nevertheless true, that they never thought of the first elements of strength. After beginning the struggle for power, they scrupulously acted the part of robber hordes, and set their faces against settling in this country. They brought not, like the Normans, Saxons, and Danes of old, thousands of their countrymen to colonize the country; they formed no common bonds of interest between themselves and the vanquished; and they diffused not that glorious system of religion which alone unites different nations, and forms them into one common brotherhood. The whole of this work, infinitely more important than the conquest merely of any number of countries, has fallen, as it were, suddenly into our hands, and we are at a loss to which of these most important works to devote our attention. During our period of inactivity, time has not stayed its wheels nor have tides ceased their action. Countries depopulated by our sword have turned into forests or deadly swamps—neglected rivers have flowed on accumulating their sand shoals and closing the best channels for trade and commerce. While our time has been fully occupied with other things, our attention is seriously and suddenly called to the state of our rivers. The evil has suddenly appeared at the very seat of Government. Calcutta has been threatened, if not with extinction, at least with deterioration. It has been distinctly stated that the accumulation of sand at the mouths of the Ganges, will go on so very quickly that in less than twenty years no ships of burden will find sufficient draught of water to come up to Calcutta. We have complacently enough admitted the fact but instead of remedying the evil we have set about building another city close to a deeper river. Calcutta owes its existence to us, and now we are about to adopt a course which will ultimately reduce it to a third rate city, and transfer all its glory, all its appliances and accumulations of labour to another.—Is this a wise course? Should we, like nomadic hordes, after occupying ground for fifty or a hundred years, leave it for better places, and thereby acknowledge the weakness of our resources and our utter inability to contend with difficulties? Have we only one river to contend against or one great city to keep up and improve? The Godavery, the Nurbudda, the Tapteo and many others are flowing on, burdened with the tiny sands that will oppose similar barriers. Ought we to allow these accumulations of sand to go on, and for want of forethought entail on the next generation insurmountable difficulties? Our Dacca river too is fast filling up. The water passage from this place to Koushtea, owing to the silting up of this river and the Ganges, is scarcely practicable in the cold season, especially for boats of large draught.

Now, having pointed out the evil it would be but fair to suggest the remedy. We have frequently conversed with our friends on this topic. We have, more than once, seen, how other Governments deal with such a difficulty; and we could not but feel surprised that the most energetic and most mechanical of all nations, should be so inert in providing against simple accumulations or siltings of rivers. We firmly believe that no contrivance or machine will so well meet the requirements of the case, as a *dredge*. The Russians employed it in clearing away the accumulations of sand at the mouths of the Danube, when they got possession of that river in the late war. The Chinese too in their old patriarchal fashion have been using it ever since their forefathers colonized the banks of the Hoangho. And here we find that something like a dredge is about to be worked in the Ganges below Calcutta. Captain Haig, we see, has been trying it in the Godavery. Why should it not succeed? We see no reason why it should fail. Its action would stir up the siltings and allow the current to carry away the sand to more distant and deeper soundings. Now, we do not see why the cost should be any source of anxiety. Not only would it be a trifle compared with the benefit to the country—but by a judicious policy these dredges may be made to work without any serious expense. Our readers will remember that well-known and excessively simple policy by which our Edward III. laid the foundation of the best school for improving naval science, and providing the country with the hardiest sailors in the world. He passed a law exempting from custom duties, all coal conveyed from Newcastle to London by sea. Our home Government has wisely extended this exemption to the fisheries in Newfoundland and the western coasts of Scotland. The Indian Government could easily order out hundreds and thousands of these dredges. The largest size for the larger rivers and smaller ones for all those little rivers on which much of our trade and commerce depended. All ships and boats that moved about these dredges where accumulations of silt choked up the channels of commerce, might, by a simple Law, be exempted from port and custom duties; thereby rendering the working of the dredges of comparatively small cost to the country.

MR. SPURGEON ON MIRACLES.

(From the Daily News, Nov. 26.)

Last night Mr. Spurgeon gave an entertainment in the form of a lecture, illustrated by dissolving views, and enlivened by the vocal efforts of a chorus of 600 children, on the subject of the miracles of faith in modern times. The special object was to benefit the funds of the Band of Hope Union, and it is hardly necessary to add that the influence of that very numerous body, the presence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, who was the president of the evening, Mr. Layard, M.P., who occupied a prominent position on the platform, the opportunity of hearing Mr. Spurgeon, combined with the various other attractions provided, proved sufficient to fill the Tabernacle in every part; and seeing that the charge for admission ranged from sixpence to half-a-crown, must have added as materially to the resources of the total abstinence principle, as did the celebrated Gorilla lecture, which was given in the same place and for the same object, in October of last year.

After a short introductory prayer from the reverend lecturer,

The Chairman offered a few remarks in expression of the pleasure he felt in contributing in any way he could to the success of the movement in which the Band of Hope was engaged.

Mr. Spurgeon then commenced his lecture, observing that he was not about to treat of the lying miracles of Rome or the pretended miracles of modern imposters, but he was about to speak of real bona fide miracles. Referring to Johnson—which was held as an infallible authority by some people just now—he found that the meaning of miracle was a wonder; something that man could not do of his own power. The miracles he had to speak of were those which were wrought by prayer and faith; miracles that were full of philanthropy, brimfull of peace and goodwill amongst men and glory to God. Amongst those who through prayer and faith had thus worked miracles he mentioned, first, Francke, a German pastor of Holl, who lived at the latter end of the seventeenth century. Francke's habit was to distribute bread amongst the poorest of his flock every Thursday, although he was extremely poor himself, while so engaged he determined to take some of the poor outcast children, and teach them. Although he had no means he had faith, and in that faith he prayed to God. The result was that he soon had a school of 25 children, and engaged a teacher at a salary. Subsequently he thought of establishing a college for poor students, where they should be provided with board, lodging, and instruction. This also, trusting in God to provide the means, he succeeded in carrying out, and thus he went on working until his schools multiplied from one to 314, and the scholars from four, the number he began with, to 12,000, and then to 18,000. Francke had none of that quality which the world called prudence. He never laid by money, or made provision for carrying out his schemes of piety and benevolence. When he began to build his university he had no money; but when people heard what he was doing they brought money to him, which he always spent as fast as it came. On one occasion, when the workmen came for their wages, he told them he had no money, but trusted in God, and before night a friend came in unexpectedly, and unasked gave him enough to meet the demand. On another occasion when he had only a ducat he gave it to a poor woman, a stranger, who begged it of him, having nothing left to supply the necessities of his own poor; but presently some benevolent person paid 500 ducats into his treasury. When at another time he was brought down to penury he prayed the Lord to look upon his necessities, and going downstairs he found money enough to last half-a-week, and before that was gone sufficient came for another half week. One day his steward came to him for thirty crowns; he had nothing to give him, but he prayed to God, and almost immediately somebody brought him thirty crowns. An account of this remarkable man was published about a hundred years ago in England, and afterwards the celebrated Mr. Huntingdon published another edition of the work. No doubt the example of Francke had much to do in forming the character of Huntingdon. Both were remarkable for their faith in God's promise, that what they asked in his name he would give. Unfortunately, however, Huntingdon's faith was of a more selfish kind than Francke's, for while the one prayed for bread for his poor children, the other prayed for new clothes for himself. Yet both had their prayers granted unto them. The next example of miracle working by faith in modern times, quoted by the lecturer, was John Falk, of Dantzic, who was a student at the time at Holl, who having lost four of his own children one after the other, took in and adopted four of the most destitute outcasts he could find, whom he clothed, fed, and taught, and ultimately increased to the number 300, who lived with him in a building erected for the purpose. Falk also established an institution in which he trained sixty masters, who, when qualified, were sent to other places as teachers. A third instance was that of Mr. Vichern, of Hamburg, who, in 1830, began a movement in that city for providing and reclaiming juvenile offenders. He first succeeded in obtaining subscriptions and established a society, but that fell through, and he (the rev. lecturer) was not surprised, for he believed that a society to an earnest man was no better a piece of utility than was Saul's armour to David. He believed that God worked by individuals, and he believed societies induced those who belonged to them to take credit for what the society did, while doing little or nothing themselves. Well, the society having failed, Wichern went to work by himself. He established a Raugh Haus and invited the wild outcast children—the Arabs of Hamburg streets—to come. After a few days four came, then more, until at length he had 400 boys and 120 girls under his and his wife's care. These gradually he reduced to obedience and to habits of order, honesty, industry and religion. He never resorted to punishment, love being the guiding and only rule of the home. There were houses and workshops for the boys, a house for the girls, and a chapel on the ground, erected principally by the boys themselves; and so well were these children trained that there could always command employment in Hamburg in preference to others. Dr. Wichern expended now 70000. a-year on this establishment though he began it with nothing. Another instance was that of the German pastor Grossner, who, a Roman catholic priest, but a preacher of the Gospel nevertheless, began at the age of 56 to work in the missionary cause, and at 86, when he died, he could say, that without the aid of missionary societies, secretaries, collectors, or any of the machinery of those institutions, he had done as much as the greatest of them. And so he had, for including the missionaries' wives, he had sent out in connexion with Presbyterians, Baptists, and other denominations, no less than 200 missionaries, all of whom he had himself trained. He likewise trained a number of deaconesses, who attended the hospitals as nurses, and laboured as scripture readers to the poor in the streets—and all this without any other aid than the money that came to him in answer to his prayers, and as the consequence of his faith. The next example was the German pastor, Harmes, who had by the same means accomplished similar results in sending out missionaries. In reference to the latter instance, Mr. Spurgeon said he was an eloquent and impassioned preacher, who walked about from side to side while preaching. He (the lecturer) had very little opinion of those wooden boxes called pulpits. (There is no pulpit at the Tabernacle, but a gallery or platform railed in, of some 25 feet or more square, which the preacher occupies while addressing his congregation, and where he has ample room to move about.) The only use he could imagine for pulpits was to remind the people of their latter end by keeping before their eyes the whole time of the service a man halt buried in a wooden box. (A laugh.) He thought they must have been invented for the benefit of some one whose legs were deformed. (Laughter.) He believed the power of oratory lay very much in the legs, and he liked to see a man when preaching walk about, as Harmes did, and roar out the truth like a lion. The last instance of miracle working he would quote was that of George Muller, of Bristol, who, from a small beginnings, established first the Orphan House at Bristol, and who since 1832 had built three orphan houses, at a cost of between 60,000*l.* and 70,000*l.*, and in which were maintained 1,150 orphans, at an annual expenditure of 8,000*l.* Besides this he supported, more or less, 100 missionaries, at the annual cost of 5,273*l.*, and had received since 1832 more than 200,000*l.* in voluntary subscriptions, sent to him from all parts of the earth. When they saw these orphan children going through the streets of Bristol they might ask the infidel what he made of it, when they saw the orphan houses they might ask the sceptic what he thought of it. The only test of anything was to put it to the proof, and if you asked of God in prayer and he answered that prayer, what greater proof could they have that there was a God? These miracles he had called their attention to proved that God was not a mere empty abstraction above the stars, but a very God, able and willing to bless the services of man, and always ready to make good his promise to man.

After the lecture, the dissolving views, illustrating the persons and scenes the lecturer had described, were exhibited, and the proceedings terminated by a vote of thanks to the chairman, moved by Mr. Layard, M.P., and seconded by Mr. Wm. J. Haynes.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION. SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.

(From the Weekly Despatch, Nov. 30.)

On Saturday morning an explosion of a fearful nature occurred at Walker Colliery, about three miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Waker Pit is the property of Messrs. Lambert, Nicholson, and Co. The first indication of the catastrophe which had occurred was given by a tremendous rush of air up the working shaft of the colliery. The noise attracted the attention of two banksmen named Charles Robson and Joseph Richardson, who, on looking in the direction of the mouth of the pit, observed a cloud of steam, mingled with miscellaneous fragments, rushing up the shaft, the heavier materials being scattered in all directions. They immediately informed the engine-wright, Charles Cooper, of what had occurred, and though the hour was early the alarming intelligence that an explosion had occurred spread like wildfire through the village. The pit has two shafts the up-cast shaft being about a quarter of a mile distant, near Walker factory. Before 7 o'clock, three men were brought up at the up-cast shaft. They were named Chambers, Knox, and Collins. They were all alive, but each was suffering from the effects of gas and fright, as well as from the shock they had received by being thrown down when the explosion occurred. From their statements it seems that there were from eighteen to twenty-five men in the pit at the time of the explosion, some of whom were working "in-bye," at a considerable distance from the mouths of the shafts. It is supposed that some of these men had been at work in a "trouble," and had fired shots, from which the explosion may have occurred. The injured men were taken home, and were attended by Dr. Richardson, who reports that all that had come up alive are likely to recover. They describe the first warning they had of the explosion as like the sound of a hurricane, and its effect on themselves was to throw them violently down. The stoppings, brattices, &c., in the colliery workings were all destroyed, and the mine was thrown into confusion. Some of the coal in the further workings of the pit took fire, and men were employed in carrying water to extinguish it. Mr. Cole, the resident viewer, was among the first to descend the pit, and since that time parties of miners have gone down to explore the workings, at great risk to themselves. The miners who first descended to explore the workings were brought to bank much exhausted from the noxious gases below, the air being very bad. In the afternoon Mr. Jobling, the principal engineer, and one of the owners of the colliery, descended, and was afterwards followed by Mr. Matthias Dunn, Government inspector of coal mines for the district, and Mr. Potter, mining engineer, Cramlington. On the return of Mr. Jobling and Mr. Dunn to the bank about 2 o'clock, they reported that the air was much improved, and that the fire had been extinguished. They had seen two dead bodies, both very much burnt. One was the body of a rolley-wayman, who was lying to the north of the shaft, at the branch-way cuts; the other that of a boy, at the entrance of the waste workings. There were about ten horses and twenty-four ponies down the pit at the time of the accident, and the whole of them have been destroyed. The stables have been on fire. Nearly the whole of the stoppings had been temporarily restored, and the pit made safe for the men to go down in search of the bodies. A miner, named George Mitford, had a most providential escape; he was working in a part of the pit at some distance from the scene of the explosion. As soon as he felt the concussion he ran towards the bottom of the shaft as hard as he could, but was overtaken by the after-damp, and fell as if shot. He was found in an insensible state by the men sent down to give what assistance they could in rescuing the unfortunate men, and was at once brought to bank, but some time elapsed before he recovered from his death-like trance, and he still remains very weak. During the remainder of Saturday the necessary operations for restoring pure air in the workings of Walker pit were prosecuted with vigour, so that by about 10 o'clock at night the workmen employed had been able to get to and ascertain the sad fate of the last of those known to be in the colliery at the time of the explosion. The first of the bodies were those of the on-setter (Haswell), the rolley-wayman, and a boy (Burrell), lying near the bottom of the shaft. Next in order were those of four of the hewers, in the west boards; then four more hewers in the west broken, near to where they had been working; while a little further on lay the body of the boy Mitford, whose father was also down at the time of the accident, but fortunately escaped with his life. The two deputies and the wasteman were found in the return air-course, near the "north trouble," and but a short distance from where they had been working. These had all been found by 9 o'clock at night. The body of the last remaining man, that of the pumper, was found in the passage between the two pits, he having been evidently overtaken by that fatal after-damp, and fallen a victim to its dread effects ere he could make his escape. The bodies of the three men found near to the "trouble" were much charred and burnt; others again were more or less so according to the radius of distance they might happen to be from the seat of the explosion, while those found nearer the shaft had suffered from the after-damp. About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, the bodies, having been previously carried to the bottom of the shaft, were deposited in coffins drawn by the ponies, and brought to bank, where they were claimed by their respective relatives, and conveyed at once to their homes. One pony was found by the exploring party standing beside the dead body of the pumper, the last man found. He was sent to bank, and was on Sunday an object of much curiosity and interest to the people, being somewhat heightened by their being informed that this is the third remarkable escape he has had from a violent death. M. Dunn, Esq., her Majesty's inspector of mines, together with a large number of the most scientific mining engineers in the locality, were present all Sunday. Consultations were held, and they determined upon a visit of inspection to the works. A preliminary examination was held, the result of which showed that, with the exception of many of the brick stoppings having been blown out, the workings of the pit are very little injured.

The following are the names of the poor fellows lost, with their families:—William Burrell (boy) putter; James Haswell, deputy, married, wife and three children; John Holl, colley-wayman, married, wife and three children; Thomas Kenny, deputy, married, wife and three children; Martin Falkin, deputy, married, wife and two children; William Barnes, deputy, married, wife and three children; Joseph Forster, hewer, married, wife and children; George Watson, wasteman, widower, one daughter; George Mitford (boy), driver; George Barnes, stoneman married, wife and four children; John Mitchison, stoneman, married wife and two children; Thomas Miller, hewer, single; John Moor, hewer, single; Robert Burton, hewer, single, but mother dependent on him; Thomas Atkinson, hewer, single; Joseph Atkinson, hewer, single.

The inquest terminated on Thursday, and the jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict that the explosion was purely accidental.

THE ABANDONMENT OF THE SHIP "MAURITIUS."

(From the Shipping Gazette, Dec. 3.)

In the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* of Friday last was announced the abandonment of the ship Mauritius, 627 tons, of Greenock, from the Clyde for Kurrachee, on the 5th Oct., and the Crew taken into Table Bay. She was afterwards fallen in with by the ship Shakespere, Crosbie, from Foochoofoo, who put on board the Mate and three of his Crew; the French barque Orixa, of Bordeaux, also sending a similar number of hands to take the ship into the Cape. By the report which appeared in the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* of the 1st inst., under "St. Helena, Oct. 25," it appears that the Mauritius afterwards foundered, and that all the Salvors were drowned excepting one man, a Frenchman, who was saved. The following is the report of Captain Crosbie, Master of the Shakespere, of Anna, from Foochoofoo, arrived at St. Helena:—Oct. 7 commenced with light N. W. breezes, and clear weather. At 4 A.M. came up with a ship under close-reefed main and foresails, heading to the N. E., with foretopsail to the mast. Hailed her, but received no answer. Thinking that something was wrong, I immediately tacked, and passed her close to leeward, and hailed again, but got no answer. Stood on a little and tacked, and prepared to put out a boat, and at 5 A.M., daylight, hove to a little astern of her, and read her name Mauritius, of Greenock, a full-rigged ship, with three royal yards across, and all sails stowed, but the above-mentioned and head sails hanging loose. Saw that her rudder was gone and the bulwarks and stanchions on the port side, midships, cut away, and tackle on the mainyard, where the longboat had been put out and the ship abandoned. Sent my Chief Mate and Carpenter on board of her, who reported that there were only 4½ feet of water in her. The morning being very fine, hailed the Orixa, went on board, when the Carpenter told me she was loaded with castings and machinery, and that she was scuttled in two places. Went down the quarter-hatch, and saw two holes, about an inch and a half, in the airports, between the lower deck beams on the port side, two or three beams abaft the hatchway. The Carpenter plugged them up tight with two belaying-pins. The port side being the weather side, the water was then coming in at the holes when the ship rolled to windward. Found a rudder made and secured on the starboard side of the deck, made out of pitch-pine spar, cut in two, and well bolted together, and the two upper irons fitted on it, and a long double chain secured on the heel of it. We overhauled her, and found everything in good order about the masts, rigging, and sails, the chain bent and the anchors ready on the forecastle deck, and about 50 fathoms of each chain on deck. The pinnace was lashed on deck, and the gig on the skids. Found plenty of stores on board and water, but some of the stores had been taken out of the cabin. There was no compass to be found. The tell-tales and all other nautical instruments were also taken away. The wheel, with all the fittings, were secured on the poop deck. After overhauling her sounded the pumps, and found her making no water. At this time a French barque was close to, and putting out a boat. I consulted with my Chief Officer about the ship, and he was anxious to take charge of her if we could get the rudder shipped, and some of the French barque's Crew to go along with him and three of our Crew, to take her into the Cape, as the weather looked settled at the time. At about 7 A.M. we commenced to put the rudder over the side, and when the barque's Crew came on board, at 5 A.M., we had it up the trunk, and ready for shipping. The only difficulty was, the upper band, or head of sternpost, would not allow it to come up, and we had to send to the barque for a cold chisel to cut the bolt out of it, as there was none on board. After doing so, we got it shipped very soon. We then shipped the wheel, and found it worked well. We then took to the pumps. Three were in good order, and one out of order, and soon found that we had gained 1½ feet in a very short time. About 11 A.M. I went with my boat and took the Chief Mate along with me on board French barque Orixa, and agreed with the Captain to send his Mate and three hands along with my Mate and three hands, my Mate to take charge and to try to take the Mauritius into Table or Simon's Bay, and if so, both ships to claim the just Salvage. I took the French Mate on board of her, and my Carpenter told me they had got two feet more water out of her. I then went on board my ship, and took the Mate and gave him a chronometer, compass, and two charts, and his own sextant, and gave him the lat. 35 24 S., long. 17 30 E., and all directions that I could for the above-named places, and sent him three hands (all agreeable). At 3 30 P.M. the boat returned with the Carpenter and Crew, and reported to me that all was right when he left. We took the boat on board, and a breeze sprang up strong from N.W. At 6 P.M. the Mauritius was about five miles to the N.E., standing in that direction. At 8 P.M., strong gale, close-reefed the topsail. Oct. 8, strong gales, with heavy seas. 4 A.M., wore ship to the northward and made a little sail, breeze decreasing. Daylight, the Mauritius to the N.E. of us, and French barque and strange sail in sight. At 8 A.M. came up to the Mauritius, carrying close-reefed topsail, foresail, and all stay-sails. Sent my boat and Second Officer to her, and Mr. Hayes, Chief Officer, told him that everything was right, the ship steering well, and that she was pumped out at 8 o'clock the previous night, and had made no water since. More increasing breezes and very threatening appearances, the French barque and the Mauritius astern of us. 2 P.M.—A terrific squall, with half and sleet; clewed the fore and mizen topsails up and stowed them. 4 P.M.—Squally and weather very wild and threatening. 6 P.M.—Wore ship to the westward; and at 7 P.M. passed between the Mauritius and the French barque, heading to the N.E., the former carrying two close-reefed topsails, maintrysail, and the maintopmast staysail, and apparently going along very easily. Oct. 9.—Strong gales from N.W., with clear weather. 4 A.M.—Wore ship to the northward, and made a little sail. 9 30.—The French barque crossed to leeward of us, standing off; the Cape Land in sight; and I think the Mauritius must have run into Table Bay at daylight, as they would make the Cape Light about midnight.

Louis Paplenot, the only survivor of the salvor Crew who was picked up near Stanford's Cove, 50 miles from Cape Town, stated that he was a Seaman belonging to the French ship L'Auricot, Captain Louis De Meauran, and was one who volunteered to man the Mauritius, to take her, if possible, to the Cape. For five days they endeavoured to make the Cape (the Cape Point Light-house in sight all the time), but could not, the weather was so bad, and the leak, owing to her labouring so heavy, increased greatly, as well as shipping a great deal of water forward, almost every sea sweeping over her. Finding six feet of water in the hold, they determined to abandon her, and at 5 P.M. they left in the boat and made for the shore, which they reached the following morning at daylight. On nearing the rocks the boat capsized, and they were all precipitated into the water, but succeeded in gaining a rock, which position they were unable to hold, owing to the violence of the sea. They then all jumped in, and swam for the shore, but he only managed to gain it alive, the rest, seven in number, were all drowned.

LORD PALMERSTON ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(From the Daily News, Nov. 24.)

On Thursday, a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Mr. H. Ashworth, the president, Mr. T. Bazley, M.P., Mr. A. Cassels, Mr. John Slagg, and Mr. Hugh Fleming, the secretary, waited upon Lord Palmerston, at Cambridge-house, for the purpose of presenting a memorial on Indian affairs.

Mr. H. Fleming read the following memorial:

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B., &c., First Lord of her Majesty's Treasury.

"The Memorial of the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, by their chairman, humbly showeth, that for many years past your memorialists have made repeated representations to the government of this country on the subject of the measures and course of policy which should be adopted in the government of India, in order to improve the condition of its people, to develop its enormous resources, and to extend the commercial intercourse of the two countries for their mutual advantage. That, for these purposes, it has long been evident that the direct application of European enterprise and capital, not only to the cultivation of the land, but for the creation of the means of conveyance of the produce of that country, and the establishment of the necessary agency for its collection and transport, was absolutely essential. That the chief obstacles to the settlement of Europeans in India, and to the many efforts that have been made by mercantile firms resident in India to establish local agencies in the interior of the country, for the purpose of introducing direct commercial relations with the producers of raw materials of every kind, have chiefly arisen from two causes, viz.:—The refusal of the Indian government to grant a secure and permanent tenure of land, upon definite and equitable terms, to any proposed purchaser; and the absence of any effective law for the enforcement of contracts, on the faith of which large sums are often advanced on the security of a stipulated crop, and on the violation of which no redress can be obtained under the existing law. That it is superfluous to adduce any arguments or instances in support of this assertion, as the facts are notorious and universally admitted. That remedial measures have been proposed against both of these defects by able and experienced officers of the Indian government, and have been adopted and recommended by the Governor-General in Council, and even in one case acted upon for a considerable time, but have failed to receive confirmation by the home government. That, by a minute of Lord Canning, in accordance with a plan previously approved by Lord Stanley, as Secretary of State for India, the government of India did, in 1861, adopt and promulgate a detailed scheme for the disposal of the waste or unoccupied lands in India, upon such terms as would secure an adequate return to the government, would afford a great inducement to bona fide purchasers of land to settle in the country, and would sufficiently protect the interests of any native occupants or claimants of rights over such lands as might be sold under that authority. That the said minute was received with general satisfaction; and that your memorialists had an opportunity, in an interview with the Secretary of State for India, of expressing their entire and warm approbation of the measure, when, as they supposed, finally adopted, and were allowed to depart with the distinct understanding that it had the approbation of the government of this country, and that it did in fact remain in force; and contracts for the sale of lands made in accordance therewith were legally for a period of not less than nine months. That the said minute was, notwithstanding, suspended and practically rescinded by the Secretary for India, and the said contracts have been, as your memorialists are informed and believe, repudiated by an arbitrary construction of the law; and the prospect thus opened for the introduction of European energy and capital has been again closed. That your memorialists have never received or heard any valid or reasonable explanation for the rejection of that measure, and they are fully convinced that the system laid down for the future disposal of waste lands by the subsequent despatch of the Secretary of State for India (which require a preliminary survey at the expense of the intending purchaser, and a sale by auction after advertisement, &c.) will prove entirely ineffectual and illusory. That your memorialists also altogether disapprove of the conditional clause 98, which provides that the purchaser of lands "shall be liable to any claim, whether of the government or otherwise, that may have been or may hereafter be established in any court of competent jurisdiction." That within the last few years several additional laws have been made and discussed by the Council in India for the amendment of the law of contracts and their practical enforcement, without which it is vain to expect that any local European agencies can be established to that displacement of the ruinous system under which the ryot possessed and enforced his rights in native dealers or middlemen; but all such proposed measures have been stifled or disallowed by the express disapprobation of the home government; and that no measure for that purpose is now so far as your memorialists are aware under the consideration of the government. That your memorialists cannot omit to point to the discredit thrown upon the Indian Government, not only by the cases above-mentioned, but by the reversal of their repeated decisions, after mature deliberation, on the claims of the Mysore princes; by the refusal to sanction the expenditure on public works, as well as the increased education grant as proposed in the Indian budget; and by the public and premature, and, as your memorialists are firmly convinced, utterly unmerited reproof of an able and successful public officer, without affording him time or opportunity for explanation in his own defence. That the vexatious interference thus exercised by the Secretary of State for India in Council is calculated to produce, and has, in fact, given rise to much annoyance and complaint in India as well as at home, and weakens the public reliance upon the power of the Indian government to carry out its own policy, and even on the honour and good faith of Great Britain. That on the whole, therefore, experience has shown the impolicy of conducting or controlling the details of administration in India by a board or department of the home government, acting frequently on imperfect information, and probably influenced by old habits and prejudices arising from former experience, in opposition to the views and measures of those who, being on the spot, are more capable of comprehending their whole bearing, and of legislating with a more exclusive regard to the real advantages of India and its inhabitants. That for these reasons your memoralists pray your lordship to take into your early and most serious consideration the defects of the present system of government for India, and to bring the whole subject in the ensuing session again before the house of parliament, with such recommendations as to your lordship shall seem expedient for the adoption of a bolder and more liberal policy towards India, and especially for limiting to the broad and general principles of government and control, and interference now injuriously exercised by the home government over the Governor-General and Council in India."

Mr. H. Ashworth, having stated that the Deputation had sought an interview with his lordship in consequence of the urgent and alarming pressure of the distress of the cotton manufacturing districts of Lancashire; owing to what might fairly be called the "cotton famine," enlarged on the various points contained in the memorial.—Other members of the deputation having spoken on the same subject,

Lord Palmerston said that there could be no doubt that both the memorial which had been read to him and the speeches he had heard were neither more nor less than a bill of indictment against Sir C. Wood. He must, however, say, notwithstanding what he had heard, that he had every confidence in Sir Charles. He would enter into no discussion as to the several cases of alleged grievance which had been quoted to him, as he was not acquainted with the details; but he felt assured that Sir C. Wood would be enabled to give a satisfactory answer to the statements which had been made. He (Lord Palmerston) was not to be expected to give any opinion, as he should like to hear what could be said on the other side. As to the government of India, the deputation appeared to wish that the officials in that country should be left entirely to themselves, and that the home government should not interfere with them in any way. He might say that if such was the opinion of the chamber, it had never at any time been shared, so far as he was aware, by parliament or the country generally.

Mr. Bazley said he begged to disabuse his lordship's mind of the erroneous impression he had formed as to the wishes or suggestions of the deputation on this point, their only desire being that the management of details should be confided to the officials resident in India, the exercise of the governing power in all matters of state policy being still retained in England.

Lord Palmerston said he admitted that under the old *regime* the management of petty details connected with the administration of Indian affairs had been attended with the greatest possible inconvenience and disadvantage; but, of course, that arose in a great degree from the fact of the East India Company being a commercial body, and conducting their business on mercantile principles. These sources of complaint had however, been much diminished, and he had no doubt that further change in the same direction would be attended with advantage. He confessed that it appeared strange to him, that although in Manchester they were calling out for supplies of cotton from India, the spinners would not use that cotton when it arrived, but allowed it to be exported to France and other countries.

Mr. Bazley, in reply, showed his lordship that, owing to the war in America, England had become, for the time being, the cotton market of the world, and the competition thus created had enhanced prices to the cotton producer.

Lord Palmerston inquired in what lay the difference in quality between the American and Indian cotton, and why it was that the one could not be substituted for the other.

Mr. Bazley fully explained the matter to his lordship.

Lord Palmerston assured the deputation that he would show the memorial to Sir C. Wood, and confer with him on the various matters contained therein.

Mr. Bazley thanked his Lordship for the courteous attention with which he had listened to the statements of the deputation, who then took their leave, the interview having occupied an hour and a quarter.

Business Announcements.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship *Empress of India*.—A fresh consignment of the celebrated Farrafin Candles. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE, SHIP "CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses at Rs. 1 per lb., also a few Casks of Bass and Co.'s double labled Beer, at Rs. 6 per dozen, just landed from the ship *Flying Venus*.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice heir craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS'
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Glorianna*. These Instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.
No. 1, Church Gate Street

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-Maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY SELLING OFF. MRS. McAULEY begs to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that on account of her having to change her residence she is selling off her stock of Millinery at reduced prices.
No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, MILLINER, No. 20 MEDOW STREET, FORT.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received a fresh Consignment of Fancy Millinery ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty*.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Out